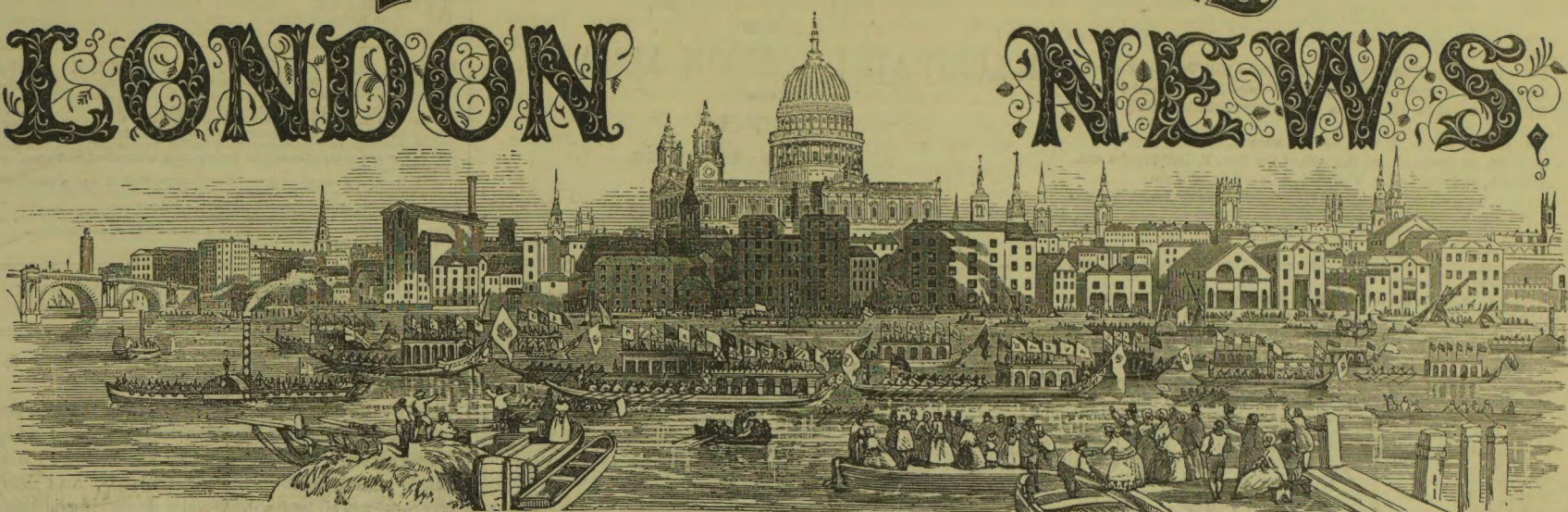


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GATHERING BLACKBERRIES.

any small or large cloud which is assuming a disagreeable shape or holding out a menace of storm? We do not possess the advantage of the elevated standpoint whence our present rulers survey the political situation, and therefore to observe that we perceive no cause for their uneasiness is to afford their friends no particular comfort. But if we say that they do not, to our thinking, deserve to be menaced from any quarter, we may be saying some thing better worth setting down. We make the statement in all sincerity. We have not been slack, either during the Session or at any other period, to indicate the occasions when, as we believed, the Government was acting less in accordance with the educated opinion of the nation than was desirable. We have not shrunk from stating our conviction that some members of the administration, and especially its chief, in exceeding desire to stand well with the majority, forgot the claims of the minority, in forgetting that in this world the wiser sort are ever fewer than the unwise. But we have, we hope, never failed to recognise the sympathy displayed by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues for the classes for whom Ministers in other days took little thought, and in striking a balance on the whole account we have considered that the merits of the Cabinet far outnumbered its errors. Holding this view still, and regarding the Government as entitled to the gratitude of the nation for a series of good deeds, we repeat that we are unable to discover why it

should be thought necessary to have so much iteration on the subject of the virtues of the Administration.

That on the subject of the Washington Treaty, the *ex post facto* rules, and the award, there will be a battle to fight in the next Session we have no doubt whatever. On this matter issue will be taken which will call on the Government for its best defence. England cares nothing about the money, and England is glad to do what may please America in any business where our honour is not involved. But the question will be argued apart from our own feelings or American sentiments. The mode in which the result has been arrived at will be the theme of the Opposition, and there is quite enough of displeasure on this part of the question to make the vote that will be fought a serious one. Time, however, will be in favour of Government, and English people are with some difficulty stirred to excitement over a story half a year old. We do not at present see anything in the American business that need cause apprehension to the friends of Ministers. A great deal, however, will depend upon the way in which the subject shall be presented and handled by the Cabinet. There is nothing else that, in Charles Surface's words, should "give several worthy men cause for uneasiness," unless they are meditating another of Mr. Stansfeld's "enormous boons." In that case we abandon alike prediction and consolation, but add that there may be worldly wisdom in the system of self-plaudit, of which we have had all these illustrations.

The approach of the date fixed for the reopening of the French National Assembly suggests the timeliness of taking a rapid glance at the present condition of France, with a view to judge as to the promise it gives of the proximate future of the French nation itself, and also as to the kind of influence it is likely to exert on the general state of Europe. Since the close of the disastrous war which deprived our neighbours across the Channel of an important portion of their territory, and inflicted upon them the heaviest pecuniary fine recorded in history, France has passed through several critical stages in her rapid progress towards recovery, which might have been seriously detrimental to her progress, but which, partly owing to her good fortune and partly to adroit statesmanship, have been intimately conducive to her sound, as well as rapid, convalescence. A word or two on this point.

Successful statesmanship, not in France only, but in all civilised countries, is nothing more nor less than the accurate expression by law and government of the general sense of the community. It is seldom that the rulers of a people really guide the decisions of a people by the policy which they may adopt. There are exceptions to the rule, but we think they are but rare. Political knowledge usually diffuses itself—or, perhaps, is diffused by artificial means—over the broad basement of society before it can be usefully turned to account by those who are supposed to guide the destinies of nations. Take France, as it now presents itself to view, as an illustration of what we mean. Twelve months ago France was torn by conflicting parties, and there seemed to be but little prospect that she would be able to mark out a channel for her vivacious energies which would not bring one portion of her population into hostile collision with another. Almost all the leading representatives of differing political parties were impractical in the domestic policy they zealously recommended, and were violent in the use of the language by which they sought to give interpretation to their thoughts. We think there is now very little room for maintaining that the general feeling of the nation was truly represented by these somewhat sharply defined expositions of its sentiments. The great body of the French people, we may say, was less excited and less politically uncompromising than were the clever men who took upon them to speak, or to act, in its name. The common feeling throughout France was really a desire to rest—an indisposition to enforce constitutional changes which, though they might agree with the general tenour of political opinion, would not much help to better the circumstances or prospects of the people. "Let us alone," they said in effect; "Let us alone, for the time being at least. Don't disturb us by dangerous experiments. Don't frighten us by too logical an exposition of the system by which we are to be governed. Don't aim to settle, as though it were inseparable from our national life and grandeur, the question whether we are to be governed by a Monarchy or a Republic. Above all, don't take for granted that war with our neighbours is the highest possible form of our national life. Leave us alone for awhile, and let the pervading sense and sentiment of the people eventually and informally determine what ultimate shape their institutions may best assume."

We think we discern in the present political state of France the influence of this sobriety of view upon most of its leading men. M. Thiers displays the results of it in his policy as much as any man in France. He differs markedly from what he was at the commencement of his career as President of the Republic. There is, perhaps, less originality in his modes of proceeding now than there was then. There is certainly less peremptoriness. He has learned to listen as well as to speak, to be guided while he seems to guide, to accept national conclusions even when, to no small extent, they run counter to his own. It would detain us too long to submit to the reader the somewhat numerous illustrations of this result which may be found in M. Thiers's policy. In regard to

the organic question to which we have already referred, in regard to commercial freedom and to the Anglo-French Treaty, in regard to military development, and especially to the main object of national life in France, there seems to have been a slow but steady approximation of M. Thiers's mind and purpose towards the ascertained wish of the majority of the people. He, however, is not the only great leader of the French nation who has exhibited the assimilative energy of true public opinion. M. Gambetta, more particularly in his recent speeches, has done the same thing. He is now more disposed than ever he was before to accept, rather than to prescribe to, the prevailing sentiment of France. Of course he is anxious to instruct his fellow-citizens whenever fair opportunity is given him to do so. But he, no less than M. Thiers, has supplied us with abundant evidence that he has learned to defer far more than he had been accustomed to do to the preponderant judgment of the people whom he aspires to lead.

Herein there is hope for France—the brightest hope, we think, of which she has caught sight for many years past. On all hands there is a felt necessity to give heed to the abiding wish of the great majority of the people. The politics of the chief men of the Republic, whatever their individual convictions may be, are to a considerable degree modified and swayed by the comparatively noiseless but potent influence of popular preference. It acts as the law of gravitation in the physical world. The very massiveness of the body from which it emanates almost irresistibly draws towards itself whatever is less weighty and more intermittent than the force which it exerts. The consequence is that the internal political condition of the French people is of a far milder type than it was some time since. M. Thiers is actually popular, and his popularity is of a kind which gives to him a mastery over whatever is merely factious in the intentions or proceedings of the National Assembly. The country gentlemen have ceased to represent with exactness the desires of the country party. They are determined to force if possible an early determination of the question between a Republic and a Monarchy. M. Thiers will, in all probability, overrule their purpose, and before they have reconstituted the political machinery of France upon a definite basis they will, most likely, find themselves face to face with their constituents, when they will assuredly learn—if they have not already done so—that the electors who sent them to represent their interests in the National Assembly would prefer hereafter to sacrifice the mere forms of government to the substantial good that may be obtained from it. In that case Europe may rejoice in the prospect of a long peace.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle.

Prince Leopold has been confined to the house for some days with a sprain.

The Queen, with the exception of an occasional drive, remained in her own apartments last week, until after the funeral of her Majesty's beloved sister, the Princess of Hohenlohe, which sad ceremony took place, yesterday (Friday) week, at Baden, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Dr. Jenner being present. By command of the Queen, a short service was performed in her Majesty's private apartments by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, in the presence of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Beatrice. The ladies in waiting and a few of the attendants were also present. Her Majesty, although in great sorrow, has not suffered in health.

On Sunday Divine service was performed in the house of the Rev. Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrew's. The Queen and Princess Beatrice and the ladies and gentlemen of the household were present. Sir William Jenner arrived at the castle from Baden.

Prince Arthur arrived at Balmoral on Tuesday from Baden. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, has taken her customary walking and driving exercise during the week.

The Queen has appointed Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner, of the Royal Artillery, Groom in Waiting to her Majesty, to be Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty, vice Colonel the Earl of Mount-Charles, resigned; and Colonel the Earl of Mount-Charles to be Extra Equerry to her Majesty; also Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry William John Byng to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Colonel Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, now one of the Equerries in Ordinary to her Majesty.

The Hon. Harriett Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

The Hon. Mortimer Sackville West has left, and Colonel G. A. Maude has arrived at, the castle.

COURT MOURNING.

The Court mourning, which would have terminated on Thursday, the 17th inst., will be prolonged to Sunday, the 20th inst., the Queen having been pleased to command that the Court shall be in mourning for three weeks from Sunday last for the Princess Dowager of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, half-sister to her Majesty. The Court will change the mourning for her late Serene Highness on Sunday, the 13th, and go out of mourning on Sunday, the 20th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales went deerstalking, on Wednesday week, in the Ballochbuie Forest, killing a fine stag. On the following day his Royal Highness killed another stag in the forest. On Saturday the Prince, with the gentlemen of the household, drove to the Hut, intending to make a deerstalking expedition; but, owing to the rain, his Royal Highness returned to Abergeldie without firing a shot. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in Grathie church. The Rev. Principal Tulloch officiated. By desire of the Queen, the church was draped with black in front of the gallery, in consequence of the death of the Princess of Hohenlohe. On Monday the Prince left Abergeldie on a visit to the Earl of Fife, at New Mar Lodge. The Princess of Wales, with her children, continues at Abergeldie Castle. Her

Royal Highness has paid frequent visits to the Queen at Balmoral, and has taken her usual daily drives.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Dover, on Wednesday, from London, en route for Germany. His Royal Highness was met at the Admiralty Pier by the Duke of Cambridge. The Duke embarked on board the special steamer Breeze, Captain Prince, for Calais.

The Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugénie, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, left Cowes on Monday, in the Earl of Harrington's yacht *Dialem*, for Portsmouth, whence their Imperial Majesties travelled by the Mid-Kent line, via Croydon, upon their return to Chislehurst. Some choice flowers and fruit, from Mr. Taplin, of Havant, and Mr. Long, of Northend, near Portsmouth, were placed in the saloon carriage in which the Imperial party travelled.

The Japanese Embassy arrived in Liverpool from London on Sunday last.

The Burmese Embassy arrived in Dublin on Thursday week. His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to town from Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived at Alnwick Castle from Northumberland House.

The Duke of St. Albans, as Provincial Grand Master Mason of Lincolnshire, will lay the first stone of a new Masonic hall at Lincoln on the 25th inst.

Earl and Countess Granville have left town for Walmer Castle.

Earl and Countess Amherst have left Montreal on a visit to the Countess Willoughby de Eresby at Drummond Castle, Perthshire.

Countess Beauchamp has arrived at Thomas's Hotel from Madresfield Court, Great Malvern.

Viscount and Viscountess Pollington have returned to town from the Continent.

Viscountess Clifden has left town for Gowran Castle, in the county of Kilkenny.

Viscountess de Vesci and the Hon. Misses Vesey have left Carlton House-terrace to join the Viscount in Dublin.

Lady Francis Gordon and Miss Gordon have arrived from Germany at Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly.

Lord and Lady Herries and the Hon. Misses Maxwell have left Thomas's Hotel for Torquay.

Lord Strathnairn, who recently returned from Berlin, has gone on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, at Drumlanrig Castle.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Lowe have returned to Caterham from the North.

GATHERING BLACKBERRIES.

The young ladies who are seen on our front page employed in gathering a hedge-row crop of delicious bramble-fruit have set themselves a pleasant task, in which one would like to join them. It is not by the dusty roadside, but in the verdant recesses of a wood, or along the fenced sides of a meadow, that this rustic employment should be followed in the autumn holiday-time. There is a delightful spice of vagrancy, the freedom of a mildly savage state, and a sense of depending on the unpurchased bounties of Nature, in the act of picking and eating blackberries, as they are not the produce of cultivation or due to a regular harvest. It reminds one of these daisies, a romantic lass, of "the days when we went gipsying, a long time ago!" and the sound of her voice in song is heard across the field. The good little girl, to whom her elder sisters have entrusted their light basket, is permitted to eat as much as she likes of this wholesome dainty. But their housekeeper and cook will know what use to make of the remainder when they have carried it home. A blackberry-tart, with Devonshire cream, is about the nicest thing you shall ever see upon the table.

The Extra Supplement.

"A DEAL LUGGER MAKING FOR A SHIP ON THE GOODWINS."

The design for our large Engraving is the work of Mr. Elwin Weedon, an artist whose masterly drawings of all this class of subjects—the ironclad war-ships of the Royal Navy, the fleet steam-packets of ocean traffic, and the graceful pleasure-yachts at Erith or Cowes, sailing in the annual races which afford a healthy recreation to the owners and their friends—have frequently adorned the pages of this Journal. Mr. Weedon has earned a high reputation, during many years past, by a great deal of faithful and skilful work in this department; while he is personally well known and sincerely esteemed among that large number of people, in the metropolis and the nearer seaports, who are practically acquainted with ship-building or with yachting, and who have very often, as we know, borne testimony to his merits. The interesting scene which he has represented in the present design is one proverbially associated with the courageous hardihood of the Deal pilots and boatmen, the "hovellers" as they are locally named, and their gallant exploits in rescuing the shipwrecked folk on the perilous sandbanks that lie in front of their town. The Goodwin Sands—popularly supposed to have been formed by the submersion of Earl Godwin's estates to punish his treason to King Edward the Confessor—are situated from one league to seven miles distant from the shore, extending nine or ten miles from north to south. They afford a grand natural breakwater to protect the vast anchorage in the Downs; but they are extremely dangerous to sailing vessels outside in an easterly gale; and, in certain other states of the wind, even to those entering the roadstead. The light-ships and rocket-signals at night may give notice of a disaster, and the appeal is sure to be quickly averted by the Deal boatmen; or if a vessel gets entangled in these sands while there is daylight, they may not wait for the summons, but hasten to proffer their sorely-needed help. It is true they hope to gain a substantial reward in the way of salvage, but such labourers are worthy of their hire.

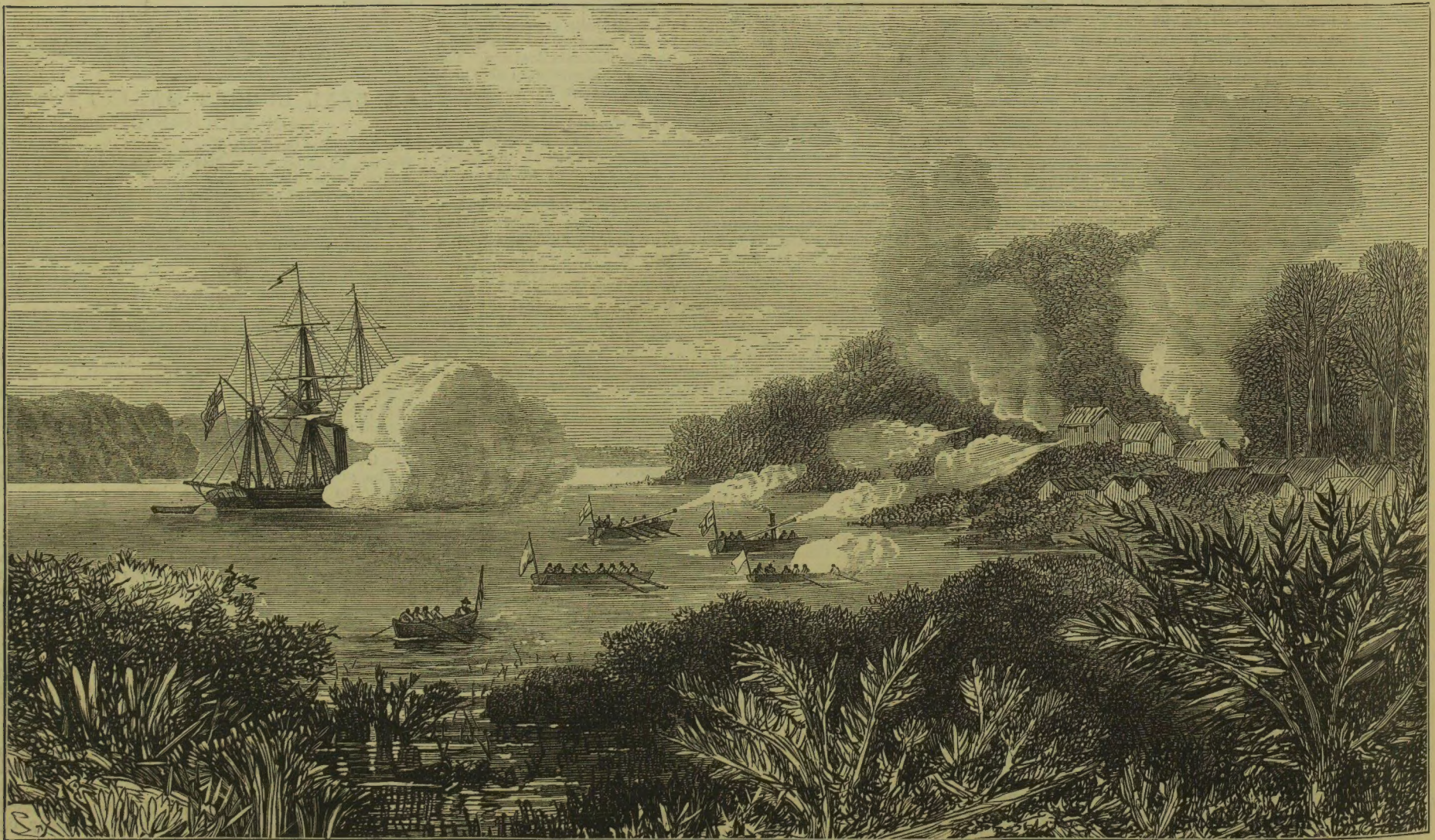
It is now definitively announced that Lord Hatherley has resigned, and that Sir Roundell Palmer will be appointed Lord Chancellor in his stead.

Sir George Jessel, Q.C., her Majesty's Solicitor-General, addressed his constituents at Dover, on Tuesday night, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

The new Town-hall for the burgh of Partick, near Glasgow, was opened on Tuesday, and a concert, a supper, and a ball were held on the occasion.



OSCAR II., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.



DESTRUCTION OF A PIRATES' STRONGHOLD AT SULU BY H.M.S. NASSAU.



A SKETCH FROM NATURE

THE NEW KING OF SWEDEN.

A portrait of the late King of Sweden and Norway, Charles XV., was given in our last Publication. We now present one of his brother and successor, King Oscar II., hitherto styled Duke of East Gothland, and holding the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army and Vice-Admiral in the Navy. His Majesty is known to be a Prince of enlightened and refined mind, with an earnest benevolence which has been shown in his labours for different philanthropic objects. In this respect he is considered like his father, King Oscar I., while he seems devoid of that spirit of gallantry and adventure which distinguished his elder brother. King Oscar II. is forty-three years of age, having been born on Jan. 21, 1829. He married, in 1857, Princess Sophia of Nassau, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau, and has four sons, Gustavus, Oscar, Charles, and Eugène. The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Curenus and Quist, of Stockholm.

H.M.S. NASSAU AND THE PIRATES.

A smart conflict with pirates in the Sulu Archipelago, between Borneo and the Philippine Islands, took place last May. H.M.S. Nassau, Admiralty surveying-ship, was engaged, on the 8th of that month, in the survey of Dalrymple harbour, in the island of Sulu, when her boat's crew ashore was suddenly attacked by a large and well-armed party of natives. They rushed fiercely upon our men from an ambush, firing several muskets and flinging long spears at them. In the fight which ensued, Navigating-Lieutenant Gray—who, with two men, was separated from the boat—received a severe wound in the left arm; and a sailor named Robert Hartnoll was wounded in the back. One man, being separated from all his comrades, escaped pursuit by swimming out to sea. The others defended themselves stoutly, killing and wounding several of their assailants. In consequence of this affray, some large prahus belonging to the natives were detained by the Nassau, and friendly messages demanding satisfaction were sent ashore. They were answered with a defiance, and when two of the captured vessels were found to be armed with long brass guns, and to be stored with other weapons and implements of piratical warfare, it became evident that the place was inhabited by lawless marauders. An attack was therefore determined upon, and Lieutenant Noble and Lieutenant the Hon. Foley Vereker were sent in to reconnoitre. While passing along the beach they were assailed by several large armed prahus, firing brass swivel-guns and muskets. The fire was returned with spirit, and was kept up on both sides about an hour, till the pirates retired, having lost several men killed or wounded. On the same evening Lieutenant Noble, in charge of a party in the boats, and Lieutenant Vereker, with a rocket-boat, had a sharp encounter with the enemy in a stockade, and in some large war prahus. The enemy were at length dislodged by the rockets, and forced to retreat with severe loss. Five prahus were captured and destroyed.

After this it was resolved that the ship should make an attack, and on the 11th, at half-past five in the morning, the Nassau weighed anchor and moved in front of the village where Lieutenant Gray's party had been attacked. After firing a few shells, the boats dashed ashore with a landing party, under the command of Lieutenants Noble and Vereker and Sub-Lieutenants Petley and Dixon. They burnt the village, and, upon its destruction, the ship and boats went on to Cerang-Carang, the main stronghold of the pirates. Here the ship anchored, and poured in a heavy fire of shell, shot, and rockets, which continued two hours, telling with great effect. The town was utterly destroyed. Flags of truce were at last hoisted on shore, when Commander Chimmoo gave orders to cease firing. The Nassau proceeded to Sulu, where her captain and officers had an audience of the Sultan. His Highness thanked them for having rid the place of a nest of pirates, who had been the scourge of that sea and shore for years past. They seem to have been a remnant of the pirates of Balignini and Borneo, with whom Sir E. Belcher, Captain Mundy, and others were long since engaged. Our Illustration, from a sketch by one of the officers who took part in this action, shows the position of the ship and boats when the landing party went ashore to destroy the village.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE.

We do not, from our point of view in the scene represented, get a sight of the landscape which Miss Angelina is preparing to depicture in a hasty composition of oil colours; but we have enough to remark in the position of the fair artist herself, with her camp-stool and easel conveniently pitched under the sheltering umbrella, and with her canvas ready fixed, her palette, her paints, and her pencils all placed in due order for use; while her sister Maria, with the last third volume from Mudie's, will sit and bear her company through the long summer afternoon. The presence of a gentleman, whom we recognise as Mr. Poyntz, the accomplished professor of drawing and painting from the neighbouring town, shows that this attempt is one of a course of regular lessons, for which the master will be entitled to remuneration at the rate of half a guinea each. We expect that his pupil will do him credit, and that she will acquire from his instructions a tolerable degree of skill in the graceful art to which her present efforts are devoted; for she looks like a clever girl, and there is an earnest expression in her face.

A banquet has taken place at Paisley in celebration of the reinvestment of the property of the town in the corporation, the burgh having now recovered from its state of insolvency.

A passenger train came into collision with a goods train, on Wednesday morning, at Kirtlebridge station, about seventeen miles north of Carlisle, on the Caledonian Railway, by which eleven persons were killed and a great many injured. The stationmaster has been given into custody.

Something like an incipient strike has been provoked among the poor-law medical officers by the Public Health Act. In a series of resolutions which they passed at a meeting of their Association, it was affirmed that the salaries are arbitrarily fixed, without regard to any uniform standard of remuneration; that in most instances they are very inadequate; and that the new duties imposed by the Act will be impracticable if dispensaries are not established to relieve the medical officers from the expense of supplying medicines.

A number of Dissenters met in conference on Tuesday, at Birmingham, to discuss the question how best to begin and carry on an agitation for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. There were present, among others, Mr. Miall, Mr. Illingworth, and Mr. Henry Richard, members of Parliament. In the course of his address Mr. Miall, while urging the principle of disestablishment, deprecated its being made a test of political action, which, he said, would only serve to split the Liberal party and give a victory to the Conservatives.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 3.

For the moment M. Gambetta is the greatest man in France. His movements and utterings are chronicled and commented upon by every journal in the country. Each village he visits immediately becomes celebrated, each speech he pronounces is telegraphed from one end of France to the other. The journey of the ex-Dictator through the south of France, from Chambéry to Grenoble, can only be compared to the triumphal progress of some popular monarch—if, indeed, any monarch has ever been received with such enthusiasm. Innumerable addresses have been conveyed to him by deputations, mayors and deputies have given banquets in his honour, and fair young ladies have presented him with crowns of laurel and bouquets of flowers. At Albertville the mayor even went so far as to propose the following toast at a déjeuner offered by the municipality to the ex-Dictator:—"I drink to the health of Gambetta, the flag of the Democratic party, the flambeau of liberty, the hope and the support of the French Republic." At Grenoble, where he was received by the mayor and municipal authorities, he was most enthusiastically welcomed; but it must not be forgotten that Grenoble especially distinguished itself for its enthusiastic reception of Napoleon III. in 1859, and that it was the first city in France which welcomed Napoleon I. after his return from Elba. At Grenoble M. Gambetta delivered an exceedingly brilliant oration, in which he attacked in turns the different Monarchical parties and the Conservative Republicans, whom he characteristically styled the Republicans of the eleventh hour. Of the National Assembly he spoke in an exceedingly bitter strain, accusing the majority of making a marriage in *extremis* with the Republic. The first reports of the speech circulated in Paris recorded also that the ex-Dictator had alluded in comparatively contemptuous language to the President of the Republic; but, judging from later news, this does not seem to have been the case. There were plentiful allusions to "those who govern us" and the "people at Versailles," but these referred to the Assembly. The speech, which occupies no less than eight columns of the *Republique Française*, terminated in a masterly appeal to the Republican party to be prudent, patient, and obedient to the law. A great part of it was devoted to a lengthy and impassioned criticism on the law of public meetings, a question of great importance at the present moment, when, after silencing M. Gambetta at Chambéry, the Government allows him to speak at Grenoble, at the Brasserie du Nord, in presence of over 600 persons.

The opinions expressed by the Paris press upon this speech differ exceedingly; but it is generally acknowledged that the struggle between the President of the Republic and M. Gambetta has fairly commenced. In spite, however, of the enthusiasm with which M. Gambetta has been received in the south of France, it is doubtful whether his utterances will affect the conduct of M. Thiers's government. Still, everything presages a stormy Parliamentary campaign upon the meeting of the National Assembly next November.

The electors of the seven departments of Algeria, Calvados, the Gironde, Indre-et-Loire, Morbihan, the Oise, and the Vosges have been summoned for Oct. 20. M. Victor Hugo, it is announced, will become a candidate in Algeria; while M. Edmond About, recently raised by his arrest to far greater European celebrity than he formerly enjoyed by his writings, has been asked to stand for the department of the Vosges. It is expected that the Monarchical party will refrain from taking part in the contest, while the Bonapartist candidates will be few and far between. The real struggle therefore lies between the Conservative Republicans and the Revolutionists, or Radicals. The prospect excites a good deal of interest.

The Permanent Commission of the National Assembly met at Versailles last Thursday. M. de Laroche-foucauld-Bisaccia criticised in unusually warm strains the recent letters of M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire in reply to the addresses of the Councils-General, which M. de Kergorlay and others attacked as a violation of the law. M. de Laroche-foucauld also accused M. Thiers of having violated the pact of Bordeaux in addressing a letter to General Chanzy in which he pronounced himself in favour of the Republic. The Minister of the Interior very warmly replied that M. Thiers had swerved from his promises as little as he had from his duties. M. de Rémusat informed the Commission—that, in consequence of the delay in completing the huts for the German troops, the evacuation of the departments of the Marne and Haute Marne would be delayed until Oct. 15.

Count Arnim, the German Ambassador, has had an interview with M. Thiers concerning the Count's intended resignation, forced upon him on account of his social position in the French capital. The relations between M. Thiers and the Ambassador have always been conducted in a friendly manner, but it would appear that the Count's position in French society is anything but agreeable. It is said that when M. Thiers learnt the reason why M. Arnim wished to leave Paris he wrote to M. de Gontaut-Biron asking the French Ambassador at Berlin to use his influence in the Faubourg St. Germain to procure a better reception of the German representative, to which request, it is now announced, M. de Gontaut-Biron has readily enough acceded.

The delay accorded to the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine to enable them to decide whether they would remain French or become German expired with September. The emigration during the last fortnight appears to have been something tremendous, and one would not be very far wrong in assuming that a majority of the people have abandoned their homes for residence in Switzerland, Algeria, and even the New World, as well as, of course, the mother country.

GERMANY.

(From our Special Correspondent in Berlin.)

Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The first of October, which is a general fitting day with Berliners of the humbler class, was to have produced, it was rumoured, a partial renewal of the landlord-and-tenant riots of a few months since; but it passed over with perfect quietude. The periodical rise in rents which the Berlin landlords are habitually worrying their tenants with appears to have been accepted with becoming meekness; and the services of the fire brigade, who are charged with the disagreeable duty of bundling recalcitrant tenants into the street, were not called into requisition. Throughout the day, and, indeed, for several days past, there has been in most of the streets a continual procession of huge furniture-vans, carts, cabs, hand-barrows, and dog-trucks, piled up with household effects; and as it is only the better-class tenants, who have a latitude of several days accorded them for shifting their quarters, that have now to remove, the peace of the city is not at all likely to be disturbed.

The Emperor left Berlin by special train at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, en route to Baden. On his arrival at

Frankfort, the following morning after breakfast, he paid a visit to the palace garden, and resumed his journey, arriving at Baden between three and four in the afternoon. The day following, the Empress's birthday, he proceeded, in company with the Empress and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, to the château of Stauffenberg, near Durlach, where, in 1849, when Prince of Prussia, he met with a repulse while leading the Prussian troops against the Baden insurgents. Later in the day the party dined at Erlenbade, a little watering-place within half an hour of Sasbach, which has a name in history, it being here that the illustrious Turenne, who had just given battle to the Imperial General Montecuculli, met his death from a stray bullet while reconnoitring the movements of his adversary. The Emperor and Empress, with the Grand Duke and Duchess, returned to Baden-Baden the same night.

The papers are still occupied with the dispute between the Bishop of Ermeland and the Government. A letter addressed to the former by Dr. Fulk, Minister of Public Worship, has been published, setting forth that the Government, being unable to find in the Bishop's explanations such guarantees as it feels bound to demand, and a direct antagonism being still existent between the views of the Bishop and those of the Government, the latter has determined no longer to charge itself with the responsibility of making further payments to the Bishop from the funds of the State, such payments having been originally voted on the assumption that the law and constitution of the realm would always be considered as binding by the recipient. A semi-official announcement has, moreover, been made that the Emperor has given his sanction to the introduction of a measure in the ensuing Session of the Prussian Diet to ensure the complete sovereignty of the State in civil matters against all doubts, reservations, and encroachments on the part of the Church. It has been also hinted that ulterior proceedings against the refractory Bishop are in contemplation.

The Empress's birthday, on the 30th ult., was simply signalled at Berlin by the unfurling of flags at the various palaces and public buildings, by a modest illumination of the Opera-House in the evening, and by the soldiers all appearing in *grande tenue*.

Just as the Berlin death-rate surpasses that of any other European capital, so are its fires largely in excess in proportion to its population; and during the past week, since the weather has become perceptibly colder, there has generally been several every evening. So thoroughly efficient, however, is the Berlin fire brigade, under the able direction of Herr Scabel, its energetic chief, and so well appointed are all its arrangements, that not one of the fires in question gained a dangerous ascendancy; indeed, such an occurrence as a great fire of the kind we are accustomed to in London is utterly unknown in the Prussian capital.

SPAIN.

Another of the great historical buildings of Europe is in peril, if not already destroyed; for telegrams from Madrid state that the Palace of the Escorial, twenty-four miles from the capital, built by Philip II. of Spain, in honour of St. Lawrence, was struck by lightning on Wednesday, was on fire, and would probably perish, with all its artistic treasures, its library of printed books and manuscripts, the latter especially being most valuable. Amongst the pictures in the palace are three Raphaels, two Leonardo da Vincis, six Titians, and many Tintoretos, Guidos, Paul Veroneses, besides frescoes by Giordano. Beneath the church, which is a part of the palace, is the mausoleum of the monarchs of Spain.

The Finance Minister made his financial statement to the Cortes yesterday week. The Government proposes to pay during the next five years two thirds of the interest of the public debt in cash, and the remaining third in bonds of the consolidated debt, and, as a guarantee for that payment, will mortgage the national property to a new mortgage bank to be established for the purpose. Various reforms in the tax departments are to be effected, and several new taxes are to be raised with the view of equalising the revenue.

Bills have been introduced by the Government for the abolition of the conscription and the introduction of compulsory military service; for the reform of the mortgage law and that of criminal procedure; for the establishment of trial by jury; for providing that the subsidies hitherto paid by the Treasury to the clergy should in future be paid by the Municipalities; abolishing the registration of seamen; and, lastly, a bill for the better regulation of naval promotion.

Advices from Perpignan state that a band of 600 Carlists recently proposed to attack a fortified town in Catalonia, but retired when the commandant of the fortress refused to surrender. The same band is said to have had a fight on Thursday week.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has, by special letters, invited all the German Princes who were assembled at the Berlin Imperial fêtes to be his guests during the international exhibition of next year.

Count Andrassy, on Thursday week, made explanations to the Austrian Reichsrath on several matters relating to foreign affairs. He expressed his satisfaction with the relations to Roumania; and, touching on the East generally, he said that the policy of Austria with regard to the East excludes every thought of an extension of frontier.

The committee has declined to vote the increase of the military estimates demanded by the Government for the purpose of retaining the young soldiers with their colours for three years, instead of two as heretofore.

TURKEY.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople telegraphs that on Sept. 27 a body of 3000 Montenegrins made an attack upon Kolachim, a Turkish village, where they killed eighteen Mussulmans. The Government of the Porte has telegraphed to the Prince of Montenegro to punish the culprits, and to adopt measures to prevent a repetition of such aggressions. If that be not done the Imperial troops will take action.

The Oecumenical Council having declared the Church of Bulgaria schismatic, the document was read on Sunday to the Patriarch of Jerusalem, who refused to append his signature thereto.

The Turkish Government has granted the Egyptian Government full liberty of action in home affairs, and the right to contract loans without the previous sanction of the Sultan. The letter and firman of the Sultan were read at Cairo on Monday, in the presence of the Consuls and public functionaries, by whom the Khedive was congratulated.

AMERICA.

General Grant has returned to Washington. At Philadelphia he was very cordially received. He was serenaded by the merchants, and briefly returned thanks.

Mr. Horace Greeley has returned to New York, after an absence of ten days, having travelled 3000 miles and delivered two hundred speeches. He believes he has conquered in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

Mr. Smith (Democrat) has been re-elected Governor of Georgia by an estimated majority of 30,000 votes. An election

riot took place at Macon between the white and black voters. One white and two blacks were killed, and several wounded.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin made his public entry into Toronto yesterday week, when the whole population turned out to see the new Governor-General, and the city was decorated and illuminated in the evening.

AUSTRALIA.

From Melbourne it is reported that the overland telegraph to Port Darwin has been completed, and is working admirably. Pending the repair of the cable to Java, it will, however, be useless for through communication. Still more important, perhaps, is the news that within a moderate distance of this telegraphic terminus a new gold-field has been discovered, and there is already a rush of hundreds of miners to the spot.

The Hon. William Stuart, now Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, is gazetted Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Hellenes.

The Danish Government have declared Aland to be infected with cholera morbus, and in consequence all vessels arriving in Danish ports from that island will be subject to quarantine.

On Sept. 24 the corner-stone of an English church in Spa was laid by the Bishop of Ely, in presence of nearly all the English visitors and a large number of residents.

There appears in the Hong-Kong papers to hand an announcement in large letters to the effect that, happily, the "Ice-famine" is at an end, in consequence of the arrival of a vessel with an ample supply.

The total amount of the new gold coinage in Germany on Sept. 7 was £14,125,474. As the total on Aug. 3 was £11,862,142 it appears that in the five weeks ending Sept. 7 the coinage was £2,263,332.

The funeral of her Majesty's half-sister, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, at Baden-Baden, yesterday week, was attended by the Empress of Germany, the Duke of Edinburgh Prince Arthur, and Princess Alice of Hesse.

The *Indépendance Belge* states that Signor Mario, the tenor, has sold the Villa Salviati, near Florence, for 690,000*fr.* The price includes the adjoining land and the objects of art within the mansion. The purchaser was Baron Hagermann, a Dane, who owns the Almarfort Palace, on the Lung' Arno.

The Pope, for the first time, left the Vatican by the Zecca gate on Saturday last. His Holiness did not go outside the city, but went to the gardens of the Vatican by an adjacent gate. The working population of Zecca cheered his Holiness, and asked for his blessing.

The death is reported of Prince George Galitzin, the representative of one of the oldest noble families of Russia. The Prince had devoted his life to the popularisation of the Russian national style of singing, and the choir which he had formed and always directed has been very highly appreciated in the many towns where the Prince allowed them to be heard.

The *Vaderland* of the Hague announces that the project of drying the Zuyder Zee (about 50,000 acres) is again brought on the tapis. The example of the Lake of Haarlem is there to show that, notwithstanding the immense difficulties of the task, the ground gained from the sea by the hand of man and devoted to agriculture largely remunerates the expenses of the acquisition. It is known also that the Zuyder Zee was not always the immense gulf it now is, but was once a thick forest, bathed by a river, which, after traversing several small inland lakes, threw itself into the sea near the Texel. About five centuries back the waters of the ocean, rushing in by the mouth of the stream, produced a general inundation.

Official correspondence respecting the supplies forwarded to Dr. Livingstone has been issued from the Foreign Office. Among the communications published are letters from Dr. Livingstone to Dr. Kirk, the latest of which is dated Unyamwebe, Feb. 20, 1872. In this, and in a previous communication dated Oct. 30, 1871, with a postscript of Nov. 16, 1871, complaint is made of the conduct of the slave attendants, and instructions are given connected with the expedition of Mr. Stanley. In a despatch from Dr. Kirk to Lord Granville, dated May 9, 1872, Dr. Livingstone is said to have studiously refrained from affording in any letter or communication to Zanzibar the smallest hint either of his past labours during the three years he has been silent or regarding the new explorations he is about to embark upon. Dr. Kirk further refers to the very uncourteous tone of the official letters of Dr. Livingstone, and says he shall be ready when required to answer any point on which an explanation may be asked.

There has just been founded at Rouen, under the patronage of the Chamber of Commerce, the Société d'Emulation, and the Rouen Lloyd's, an "Upper School of Industry," organised on the widest basis, and specially intended for the instruction of persons who are to be placed at the head of manufacturing establishments, &c. The school will be opened on Oct. 7 next, and will not only give that general education necessary for the management of any industrial work, but also the special instruction required in all the chief departments of national industry, such as spinning, weaving, dyeing, the chemical arts, machine-making, &c. The teachers who have been selected are men who unite to extensive theoretical knowledge an extensive acquaintance with practical work. Workshops, laboratories, and collections of specimens of various objects have been fitted up with the greatest care, and efforts will be made to maintain them on a level with the progress of discovery and invention, so that the students may be provided with all that is necessary for the successful prosecution of their studies. "The Upper School of Industry" is to be connected with "The Upper Commercial School," and will be placed under the same administration. It is expected that it will receive support from all those persons who interest themselves in commercial and industrial education.

The Royal East Berks Agricultural Association held their anniversary dinner at Maidenhead on Tuesday evening, when there was a large gathering. Mr. H. R. Grenfell presided.

In the financial year ended March 31 last, the accounts of which, in an official document, have been issued, the fees on stamps for patents of invention amounted to £125,273; the stamp duty on cards was, in net, £12,091; the duty on carriages was £524,206, and on horses £433,277; the net customs duty on tobacco and snuff was £6,797,017, and the excise duty £84,536.

Returns have been collected by the police from more than two hundred towns as to the working of the new Licensing Act. They show that in nine-tenths of the places reported upon the hours specified in the Act were adopted; that almost without exception the new law has given satisfaction; that it has lightened the duties of the night police; and that the streets are clear much earlier than they used to be. Numerous incidental advantages are recorded.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The lamps on the river walls of the Victoria Embankment were lighted for the first time on Tuesday evening.

The Committee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, acknowledge a donation of £1000 from "R. M. R."

The Viking (schooner yacht), the property of the Duke of Edinburgh, was sold by auction, on Wednesday afternoon, at Lloyd's Captains' Rooms, for £1550.

Professor E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., Slade Professor, on Wednesday evening delivered the inaugural address in the Department of the Fine Arts, University College.

The Bank rate of discount was, on Thursday, advanced from 4½, at which it was fixed last week, to 5 per cent, the change being the third rise of ½ per cent in three consecutive weeks.

Farewell service of an impressive character were held on Sunday in connection with the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Brock from the pastorate of Bloomsbury Chapel, which he has filled since 1848.

The body of a woman found dead in a house in Dudley-street, Seven Dials, which has been lying in St. Giles's Workhouse, has been visited by more than 2000 persons who have lost relatives or friends.

The new term of the Working Men's College was opened, on Wednesday evening, with an address by the Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College, who first distributed the certificates among the successful students of the session recently closed.

A new Jewish school, which will accommodate 300 children, situate at Stepney-green, was on Sunday dedicated by the Chief Rabbi, in the presence of a large gathering of persons interested in the progress of Anglo-Jewish education.

A beneficent plan of issuing penny tickets, in large numbers, to charitable persons, for distribution among those necessitous classes whom poverty has not robbed of the desire for cleanliness, has been adopted by the commissioners of the Westminster Baths and Washhouses.

Some peculiar claims have been allowed by the revising barrister in Finsbury. Joint occupancy, as by partners, was held to entitle each partner to a vote, where the rental exceeded double the statutable qualification. Dr. Fergusson was put on the roll in respect of his stable.

The London School Board held its weekly meeting on Wednesday, when the old question regarding the action of the board in taking away children from other schools to fill their own was again brought up. It was reported that the board was negotiating for several sites for new schools, which will provide accommodation for upwards of 80,000 children.

By a resolution of the St. George's, Hanover-square, Union Board of Guardians, the local government board is urgently called upon to discontinue the practice—"opposed to common prudence, common sense, and common humanity"—of handing over insane paupers to the parish medical officer, with the understanding that he is to be paid if he fail, and not to be paid if he succeed, in restoring them.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 100,846, of whom 32,444 were in workhouses and 68,402 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1871, 1870, and 1869, these figures show a decrease of 16,664, 27,557, and 27,731 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 465, of whom 296 were men, 141 women, and 28 children.

On Tuesday morning a new line of tramway was opened from the Nag's Head, Holloway-road, along Park-road and Camden-road to the Brecknock Tavern, Camden-road, where it forms a junction with the lines to Euston-road, King's-cross, Camden Town, and Kentish Town, and connects these lines with those in working to Finsbury-square, Finsbury Park, and the Archway Tavern, at the foot of Highgate-hill.

The medical schools in connection with the great metropolitan hospitals commenced their annual sessions on Tuesday, and inaugural addresses were delivered at most of them. A testimonial consisting of a silver candelabrum and stand, with an address engrossed on vellum, was presented to Dr. Basham, the senior physician of the Westminster Hospital, on Tuesday, by the past and present pupils of the medical school in connection with the hospital, as well as by his colleagues, on the occasion of his retirement from the Chair of Medicine which he had filled for more than twenty-two years.

Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, secretary to the Smithfield Club, writes that the council has resolved:—"That no animal (cattle, sheep, or pig) exhibited at any other show within one month previous to Dec. 6, 1872, be allowed to be exhibited at the Smithfield Club Show;" also, "That certificates will be required from exhibitors to the effect that the animals have not been or will not be so exhibited, and also that the stock has not for fourteen days previous to leaving home for the show been in contact with any animal suffering from contagious or infectious disease; and, further, that all animals coming by railway must be sent in horse-boxes or in private conveyances."

Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., reports that during September all the metropolitan waters were clear and transparent when drawn from the companies' mains. Major Bolton, water-examiner to the Board of Trade, reports the state of the Thames at Hampton, Molesey, and Sunbury, where the intakes of the West Middlesex, Grand Junction, Southwark and Vauxhall, Lambeth, and East London Companies are situated, to have been very clear and bright during the month ending Sept. 15; and the state of the river at Ditton, where the Chelsea Company alone now draws its supply, to have been also good. A considerable improvement has been apparent in the quality of the Lambeth Company's water since the opening of the new intakes at Molesey. The Chelsea Company is converting the reservoirs at Ditton into filter beds, as recommended.

The swearing into office of the new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and the election of a Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year took place at the Guildhall on Saturday last. Mr. Alderman White and Mr. Frederick Perkins, the new Sheriffs, were sworn in at eleven o'clock, after which the civic authorities attended Divine service at the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, and reassembled at the Guildhall at one o'clock, where a common hall was opened for the election of Lord Mayor. The names of Sir Sydney Waterlow, the senior Alderman below the chair, and Alderman Lusk were returned to the Court of Aldermen, who elected Sir Sydney Waterlow Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Sir Sydney having returned thanks, votes of thanks were awarded to the retiring Lord Mayor and to the late Sheriffs, Sir Francis Truscott and Sir John Bennett, who severally acknowledged the compliment. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the Lord Mayor-Elect, the Aldermen, and Corporation officers at dinner in the Mansion House, and the new Sheriffs gave a banquet at the

Freemasons' Tavern. At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, a letter was read from Sir Sydney Waterlow accepting the office of Lord Mayor. The resignation of Alderman Sir John Musgrove was accepted, and a notice expressive of the long and faithful service he had rendered to the Corporation was put on record.

Mr. Langham held an inquest, on Tuesday, at the Westminster Union Workhouse, respecting the death of the Comtesse de la Croul de Priz, the widow of Count Cephille Eugène de Priz, formerly an officer of high rank in the household of the Emperor Napoleon. Count Ferdinand de Priz identified the body as that of his mother, who at the time of her death was residing at a family hotel in St. James's-place. She was in Paris during the whole of the siege by the Germans, and underwent many privations from want of food. Since that time she had always complained of weakness. On Thursday business called the witness to Paris, and on leaving his mother at the railway station she observed, "You will not find me alive when you come back." On Saturday morning she was found dead in her bed-room. The post-mortem examination showed that apoplexy was the cause of death, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

In London 2091 births and 1279 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 148, and the deaths 137, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the eight previous weeks had ranged from 484 to 95, were 92 last week, and 6 above the average; 75 were of children under five years of age, including 57 of infants under one year. Only two deaths resulted from cholera; they were both of elderly persons, referred respectively to English cholera and choleraic diarrhoea. There were 9 deaths from smallpox, 12 from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 38 from whooping-cough, and 26 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 17 as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever). Five deaths resulted from negligence or accident caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.—The annual rates of mortality last week in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom was at the rate of 24 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality was 16 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 23; in Dublin, 25; and in London, 20.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi.—Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £91 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the society for services rendered during the past month. The Newbiggin life-boat brought ashore from the schooner *Perseverance* a man whose skull had been fractured by a blow received from the handle of the windlass, and who proved to be dead when they reached the land. Afterwards the life-boat again put off and four of her crew succeeded in taking the vessel safely to Shields. The Sidmouth life-boat had gone out to the brig *Frederick William* of Guernsey, which was in a perilous position during a southerly gale, and had brought safely ashore the eight men on board the vessel. The Wells life-boat had done good service a short time since by saving eight persons from the distressed yacht *Stella*, and eight men from the brig *Criterion* of Arbroath, wrecked on Blakeney Sands. These were the first services rendered by that boat since she had been placed on her station, and a double reward was granted to the crew for their services at the last-named wreck. It is gratifying to know that during the past twenty-one months the National Life-Boat Institution has been instrumental, by its life-boats and other means, in the saving of 1165 lives from different wrecks, besides aiding to rescue thirty-seven vessels from destruction. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats and others for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1100 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Contributions to the amount of £13 had been received by the society from Rythe and Chalfington, Sussex; Lynmouth, Devon; and Sudbury, Suffolk, being the amount of harvest thank-offerings and collections after sermons at those places. New life-boats had recently been sent by the institution to Scarborough and to Rhosneigir, Anglesey. The first-named life-boat, which was the gift to the institution of the Warwickshire Freemasons, was publicly launched at its station, with much élan, in the presence of a large number of spectators; and a pleasing demonstration also took place on the occasion of the first launch of the other life-boat at Rhosneigir, which boat was presented by Mrs. Lingham, in memory of her late husband, after whom it was named. Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector, of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coast.

Mr. Lewis, secretary of the institution, has recently been visiting nearly all the life-boats on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall. He found the boats in excellent order, and without a single exception their crews expressing their utmost confidence in the boats' qualities. Altogether there are thirty-one life-boats on the shores of the two counties, and many are the noble services some of them have rendered.

THE BIRMINGHAM ONION FAIR.

The greatest manufacturing town of the Midland shires has also retained a considerable trade in the agricultural produce of the surrounding country. Its Corn Exchange quotations are of some importance; and it has a Smithfield of its own, where live cattle and swine, or their carcasses, are shown for sale one or two days in the week; while hay and straw, and other rural commodities, take their turn in the traffic of the place. But the unique feature of this particular aspect of Birmingham, as an agricultural market, is the Michaelmas Onion Fair. It is held on the last Thursday in September, in the wide open place called the Bull Ring, which is situated in the centre of the town, in front of St. Martin's Church. The growth of this savoury vegetable is made an object of much attention by many of the neighbouring market-gardeners and farmers, who find the soil and climate well adapted to its cultivation. Nowhere can such large quantities be seen, or of finer quality, than in the special Fair at Birmingham, which took place as usual on Thursday week. The onions are piled in stacks, heaped in wooden crates or wicker baskets, spread upon wide stalls, or suspended in perpendicular ropes from cross-poles overhead, in a variety of arrangements for more effective display. The air is fully charged with their pungent odour, causing the unaccustomed eye, perhaps, to shed an involuntary tear, while engaged in the inspection of their diverse kinds, though not a sorry sight. The dealers and customers at this Fair are mostly the country folk of Warwickshire, with a few tradesmen of the town and some of the workmen's wives; for the onion gives a palatable relish to a poor man's dinner or supper.



THE BIRMINGHAM ONION FAIR.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The "volunteer year" will terminate, according to the new regulations of the War Office, on the 31st inst.

Last Saturday E and M companies of the 3rd City of London competed at the ranges at Rainham for their annual prizes. In E company, commanded by Captain Elliott, the chief prizes were won by Sergeant Wells (the company challenge medal and £3), Private Morley, and Corporal Wightman. In M (Captain Hancock's) company the possession of the prizes was decided at third-class ranges. The first prize, a silver cup, value 6 gs., was won by Sergeant Peter, and the next best by Assistant Sergeant-Major Rattay, Colour-Sergeant Collins, and Private Dyson.

The K, or Aldersgate Ward, company of the London Brigade, commanded by Captain Cotton, also competed at the City rifle ranges for their annual prizes, value £60. The company's challenge cup and the first prize of 6 gs. were won by Private Watts. Sergeant Kitchingman took the second, value 5 gs.; and other prizes fell to Messrs. Richardson, Wrightson, Hudson, Page, Taylor, Westrupp, Britt, Haines, Cotton, Richards, and Ray. The B company of the brigade, commanded by Captain Hickey, has also completed its annual prize contest. The winners were Privates Lacey, Rantz, Miller, Whiteman, Walker, Richards, Longford, Burnett, Davies, and Miller.

The St. John's divisional cup, value 50 gs., was shot for on Saturday last, at Wormwood-scrubbs, by No. 7 (St. John's) and No. 8 (Broadwood's) companies of the Queen's (Westminster), and, after an exciting contest, was won by the latter company with 266 points, St. John's scoring 255.

The Middlesex (Customs) Artillery competed last Saturday for their annual prizes at Purfleet. The brigade challenge cup, presented by the corps, was won by Corporal Sandell, but a protest was lodged against the winner; No. 1 battery prize was won by Sergeant G. Hewitt; No. 2 battery prize, Gunner Eastes; No. 3 battery prize, Corporal Bullock; No. 4 battery prize, Sergeant Knight; and No. 5 battery prize, Sergeant-Major Thomas.

The 3rd Middlesex Artillery, the strongest of the metropolitan volunteer artillery corps, consisting, as it does, of ten batteries, has brought its annual great gun and carbine competitions, for a long list of prizes, to a close. The competitions were held at the Government ranges, on Plumstead-marshes, and extended over a week. The prizes for the highest scores of the year in gun practice were won by Sergeant Hodges and Bombardier Rudd. The regimental gun prizes were won by Dr. Purcell, Quartermaster-Sergeant Shorter, and Sergeant Pegg; and the carbine prizes by Gunner White, Captain Haines, and Gunner Broome.

The sixth and final contest for the officers' cup of the West Middlesex was held recently at the Wormwood-scrubbs ranges. The contest was close throughout, No. 6 scoring its third victory by only two points over No. 5, which made 121. Sergeant Adams received a tankard for the highest individual score at 500 yards, and Corporal Edmonds was awarded a cup for the highest aggregate score.

The annual prize-contest of the Paddington (36th Middlesex) has been concluded at the metropolitan rifle ranges, Wormwood-scrubbs. The prize-list included several handsome and valuable trophies, and the meeting, which lasted two days, brought out a large number of competitors. For the first series of prizes, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Ives, the commandant of the corps, sixty-six competitors entered the list. Sergeant Rowland won the first prize, and Private Downs the second; and in the second series Privates Belcher, Smith, and Durrant were the winners. Nearly eighty competitors disputed the possession of the prizes presented by Major Baylis and Quartermaster Read, and they were ultimately won by Corporal W. Heath and Captain Vickerman. Sixty members competed for the officers' prizes, value £15, Sergeant Williams taking the first prize, Corporal Brown the second, Private Pavey the third, Sergeant Martin the fourth, and Sergeant Barter the fifth. Corporal H. J. Wood won Captain Barrow's prize of £4; and the Adjutant's prizes, value £5, fell to Corporals Taylor and Collier and Private Moore. The ammunition fund prizes, value £35, brought out nearly twenty competitors. Sergeant Whittaker took the first prize, and the next highest scores were made by Private Warrington, Corporal Rudkin, and Privates Barefoot and Spurgin. Corporal Wood, with 26, and Colour-Sergeant Crook and Privates Gomme and Jefferson took the subscription prizes, value £8; Lieutenant Reed, Corporal Mandy, and Private Jefferson won Mr. Smith's prizes, value £5. A silver cup, value 10 gs., presented by Mr. Balcombe, was won by Private Morrey. For Sir R. T. Kindersley's challenge cup thirty-four members competed. The cup was won by Sergeant Rowland, and Private Pavey and Corporal Mandy took prizes in the contest for the next best scores. The challenge cup of the corps, which upon two previous occasions was won by Captain Vickerman, was again taken by that gentleman, and, according to the conditions of the contest, now becomes his property. The aggregate prizes for the best shooting in the ammunition fund, Sir R. Kindersley's cup, and the corps challenge cup were won by Sergeants Davis and Williams and Private Kennedy.

The annual regimental rifle contest of the 1st Surrey, for prizes valued at upwards of £400, has been held at the ranges on Wimbledon-common. The prizes consisted of a cup, value 50 gs., the gift of Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock (won by Private Macrone); a cup of similar value, presented by the Macdonald Lodge, and won by Private Curtis.

The 2nd Surrey, under the command of Major Robinson, were inspected on Saturday by Colonel Lyon.

The 3rd Berks (Newbury) concluded their annual contest on Monday on Crookham-common, lately the scene of the encampment of the Northern Army. Prizes were awarded for the best aggregate scores of the two days' firing. The first prize, value £10, presented by Miss Wasey, of Prior's-court, was won by Private Charles Jackson; Private Ryott secured the tradesmen's prize, value £7; and the ladies' cup, value £5, was won by Corporal Salisbury. The Newbury corps took Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's prize for the best-drilled company at the late county meeting. The annual prize meeting of the 10th was held on Friday at the Windsor Great Park range. The prizes were won as follows:—First prize, challenge cup and £3, Private Cain; second, Corporal Wix; third, Private Leader; fourth, Sergeant Hunton; fifth, Private Snelson; sixth, Colour-Sergeant Brown. Extra prizes open to members only who attended the whole of the encampment of 1872—first, Corporal Wix; second, Private Leader; third, Private Snelson; fourth, Private Seager; fifth, Colour-Sergeant Brown.—On Tuesday the Royal Berks Yeomanry, at the conclusion of their annual training, were inspected by Colonel Keith Fraser, of the 1st Life Guards. The troops present included the Newbury, Windsor, Wantage, and Hungerford, under Captains Tull, Roger Eykyn, M.P., Wroughton, and Willes. At the close of the evolutions, which were creditably performed, the Hon. Mrs. Eykyn presented the prizes to the best swordsman of each troop. These consisted of silver tankards. The Regimental Sword Prize was won by Private Hedges, of the Hungerford troop, while Sergeant Platt, of the

same troop, carried off the prize for the best mounted and equipped man in the regiment.

At the annual prize meeting of the 4th Oxfordshire (Henley-on-Thames), the Bolney challenge cup, given by Mr. J. F. Hodges, was gained by Corporal Jones, who won it last year. The commanding officer, Captain J. H. Wilson's, prize for drills and shooting was awarded to Sergeant Giles. Prizes were also taken by Messrs. Shaw, F. Wright, Jones, Pike, and Giles.

The annual meeting of the County of Gloucester Rifle Association was concluded at Gloucester on Tuesday evening, having lasted two days. The following were the winners of the chief prizes. Artillery match—Sergeant Dancy, Sergeant Little, Gunner Sterry, all belonging to the 3rd Gloucester. For the rifle volunteer matches there were many competitors. At 200 yards, Private Bird and Quartermaster Board, of the 1st Gloucester, and Private Manning, 3rd Gloucester, each made 16 points, and on shooting off stood in the order named: at 300 yards, Private Livermore and Private Bird, 1st Gloucester, and Colour-Sergeant Clutterbuck, 5th Gloucester, each made 14 points; at 500 yards, Sergeant Hodge, 1st Gloucester, made 17 points, and several others 16; at 600 yards, Private Pope, 12th Gloucester, made 16 points; Private English, 5th Gloucester, 15; and Corporal Virgo, 12th Gloucester, 14. Five prizes for the highest aggregate scores were also shot for. Private McCallum, 5th Gloucester, made 46 points; Sergeant Phear, 3rd Gloucester, 45; and Sergeant Hardinge and Player, 1st Gloucester, 44. In the county match Sergeant Phear, of the 3rd Gloucester, won £10 and the bronze medal of the R.N.A. The drill instructors' match was won by Sergeant-Major Claridge, 5th Gloucester; and the yeomanry match by Private Spring, of Gloucester. The Lord Lieutenant's challenge cup, shot for by five representatives of five companies, was won by the 5th Gloucester (Stroud) corps. A number of prizes were also offered by the Countess of Dacie, the chief cup being won by Colonel Savile and Lieutenant Stock, of the Bristol Artillery. This is the ninth time these gentlemen have won the first of Lady Dacie's prizes. The members' challenge cup was won by Colour-Sergeant Clutterbuck, of the 5th Gloucester.

The monthly challenge cup of the 20th Duke of Cornwall (St. Just) volunteer corps was shot for last Saturday, and was won, for the third time, by Private E. Trembath, whose property it now becomes.

The annual volunteer fêtes in connection with the Sutherland branch of the force were held at Dunrobin last week, occupying three days. Wednesday and Thursday were occupied in shooting. Most of the prizes were carried off by Sutherland volunteers, the competitions being fewer than formerly. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and the party of visitors at the castle were on the ground each day. On Thursday night the annual ball to the officers of the volunteers was given at the castle. Yesterday week the annual review of the various companies was held, at the castle, before the Duke as Lord Lieutenant of the county. After the review, the volunteers were, as usual, entertained at dinner by the Duke, who, in giving the first toast, read an extract from an autograph letter from the Queen, in which her Majesty stated that her visit to Sutherland had been the happiest period of her life since her bereavement; and that, having often heard of Sutherland from the Duke's parents, she had been desirous of seeing it, and was delighted with the affectionate loyalty displayed by the Highlanders. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

LAW AND POLICE.

It is reported that Mr. Justice Willes was found dead in his grounds at Otterspool, near Watford. It appears that the learned gentleman, who had been suffering greatly from gout, had recently returned to Otterspool, having been on circuit. On Tuesday he was out rowing on the Colne, which runs through his garden; but on Wednesday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, he was found dead, the cause of death being a wound from a gun-shot.

Prince Soltykoff's jewels occupied the attention of the Middlesex Sessions during the greater part of Wednesday's sitting. George Isambriel, the Prince's butler, who had been an accomplice in the theft, received eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Thérèse Doverin, the lady's-maid, deposed that the missing jewels had been presented to her by the Princess before her death; but, as the jury did not credit her story, she was ordered into arrest at the close of the trial. She had, however, prudently left the precincts of the court; but Mr. Warner Sleight intimated that instructions had been given for her prosecution.

The session of the Central Criminal Court came to a close on Thursday week. William Johnson, twenty years of age, was convicted of a robbery with violence upon Patrick Leehan. He was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and to twenty-five lashes with the "cat." James Scott, twenty-seven, was found guilty of a forgery on the London and County Bank, and ordered to be imprisoned for twelve months, with hard labour. Richard Gee, twenty-eight, and Robert Gardner, twenty-seven, were each awarded twelve months' imprisonment for a highway robbery. Charles Todd, thirty-one, was convicted of having feloniously wounded Margaret Macarthy, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm, and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Edwin Cubitt Spaul, twenty-three, carman, was found guilty of causing the death of a child, fourteen months old, by the administration of a quantity of pepper. He was ordered to be imprisoned for six months. William Ridley, thirty-four, was acquitted of having feloniously wounded his wife, with intent to murder her. Charles Baker, twenty-one, was convicted of an assault upon Susannah Coghill, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

On Tuesday evening a casket of jewels belonging to Countess Russell, and valued at nearly £1000, was stolen from Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, the residence of Earl Russell.

A traveller in the employment of Messrs. Cleaver and Sons has been convicted of altering a cheque by the addition of a cipher, thereby multiplying its value tenfold, and pocketing the difference. His sentence is twelve months' imprisonment.

Several prosecutions by the London School Board were heard at Marlborough-street and Worship-street yesterday week, and in most of the cases small fines were inflicted.

Two young women were yesterday week charged at the Mansion House with having attempted to commit suicide. Both defendants were discharged, one leaving the court in the care of Miss Stride, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury; while the other was transferred to the custody of her friends. Eliza Boxall has gone through a good deal of life for a girl in her fourteenth year. "Her young man," whose age is not reported, having proved fickle, she threw herself from Waterloo Bridge. Mr. Flowers ordered her to be delivered over to the generous care of Miss Stride.

A cabman has been fined £3 and costs for permitting another man to use his badge and license. The cabman, who employed the latter incurred the mitigated fine of 20s., as he pleaded ignorance of the transaction.

By way of proving his ardent affection for a widow named Dean, residing in Bridge-road, Battersea, William Gibbins suffered himself to be betrayed into exhibiting a pistol and using certain vague threats. He was promptly taken into custody and brought before the magistrate at Wandsworth, when, after falling on his knees in the dock and performing sundry other strange antics, he was ordered to find two sureties to keep the peace for six months.

George Smith, who is known to the police as "the cleverest house-sneak in London," committed a blunder the other day, very disparaging to his reputation. Being discovered while descending with a bundle of clothes, he rushed down the wrong stairs and landed in a shopkeeper's parlour, where he was secured by his pursuers.

Lambeth Police Court had a "clean sheet" last Saturday, the only event of the kind for thirty years. The magistrate surmised that part of the credit of this happy change in the morals of the district was due to the Licensing Act.

Sydney Chidley, solicitor, of Gresham-street, who is being prosecuted for issuing fictitious cheques on Messrs. Twining's Bank and the Central Bank of London, has been committed on two charges. A third is to be laid against him.

For an assault upon a member of the City police, Driscoll and Long were, yesterday week, sentenced by the sitting magistrate at Guildhall to a month's and six weeks' imprisonment respectively.

Frederick Wilson has experienced the weight of the new licensing law in having had to pay 30s. fine and costs for disorderly behaviour in the Grapes Tavern, Bow-street. A youth, named William Fairall, was fined 10s. and costs at the Highgate Police Court, on Monday, for, when found in a public house in the forenoon of Sunday, falsely representing himself as a traveller and giving a false address.

George Sheffield, a journeyman baker, was charged at the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Monday, with preventing another baker from going to his work, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

Tea thefts at Wapping must evoke a considerable amount of ingenuity among dishonest wharf labourers. One man has been awarded two months' imprisonment for secreting 2½ lb. in the legs of his trousers. He had more in his boots.

Louis Wasowski, a carman, was charged at the Mansion House, on Monday, with being in possession of 3000 Russian roubles, supposed to have been stolen, and was remanded, but admitted to bail.

Four charges, resulting in three convictions, have arisen under the Habitual Criminals Act out of a single transaction at a marine-store shop at the East-End. The dealer's wife bought 2½ lb. of lead from a girl, and her husband entered it in a book as mixed metal. When the detective called there was neither book nor signboard. For purchasing less than the Act prescribed (1 cwt.) Crispy was fined 40s., for the mis-entry 20s., and for defective signboard 5s. As to the girl's age (whether or not she was over sixteen), he was allowed the benefit of the doubt.

One of the relieving officers of the parish of Whitechapel was fined 40s. at Worship-street, on Tuesday, for wilfully neglecting to administer relief to a pauper named Joslin.

The two brothers Blanchard, who were charged a short time ago with a robbery at the Duke of Cleveland's, were, yesterday week, again brought before the magistrate, and, further evidence having been adduced, they were committed for trial. One of the prisoners had been employed as a carpenter in effecting some repairs at the Duke's house, by which, as was supposed, he obtained the facilities for carrying off a miniature likeness of the Duchess's mother, painted by her Grace, and other valuable articles found on the prisoners.

William Clarkson, of Selby, Yorkshire, was, on Monday, fined £9, including costs, for six offences under the Vaccination Act. He had been repeatedly fined before, and his goods distrained upon until none was left. In default of payment by any means, he was sentenced to terms of imprisonment amounting to three months.

Mr. W. Anderson, of the firm of Anderson and Sons, provision merchants, of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Wexford, was arrested on Tuesday, at Liverpool, on a charge of forgery.

William Brough, a gentleman who keeps his brougham on £6 a week, has been arraigned, with several other persons, at the Ilford Petty Sessions, for a wholesale system of plunder practised on the Victoria Engineering Works Company (Limited). Large quantities of old materials taken from vessels under repair, which should have been sent to a firm in Whitechapel, are said to have been disposed of, in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Docks, for the benefit of the prisoners. They were all remanded, but admitted to bail.

The *Western Morning News* says that a strange instance of credulity in a woman of mature years was divulged at the Devonport Police Court on Monday. Elizabeth Bond was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for fortune-telling. The victim, although she had no money to get food for her children, actually sold some of her furniture in order to procure money with which to pay for "a cut of the cards."

About a month ago a woman was committed to Durham county gaol, by the Auckland county magistrates, charged with poisoning her step-son. From circumstances which subsequently came to light, the body of a lady named Natrass was exhumed, and Mr. Scattergood, the analyst, has sent a report that he has found a quantity of poison in the portion of the body submitted to him. The magistrates have now applied to the Home Secretary for authority to exhume the bodies of the prisoner's husband, his son, and the prisoner's only child, fourteen months old. The lives of the deceased were insured for small sums, and the prisoner drew the money.

At the Glasgow Circuit Court, last week, Andrew Wilson was found guilty of having set fire to his dwelling-house in Greenock and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. He had an insurance for £100 on furniture, which he removed from the house just before the fire happened.

At the Dundee Circuit Court, on Tuesday, Peter Anderson was charged with having thrown vitriol on his wife, who had completely lost her sight, had been deprived of hearing, and was dreadfully injured for life. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. John Wishar, a merchant, was charged with having forged a cheque for £780 odd. He was convicted and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. Samuel Stone is succeeded as town clerk of Leicester by Mr. George Toller. The salary is £1200 a year.

WORK, WAGES, AND PRICES.

At a meeting of the Amalgamated Unions of Operative Bakers, last Saturday evening, it was stated that the number on strike is 393.

The dispute between a West Brompton building firm and the men in their employment has not yet been adjusted.

Colonel Henderson has declined to recommend an increase of pay to the metropolitan police force, on the ground that an increase took place a short time ago, and he sees no reason for a further rise.

Five thousand railway servants joined, on Sunday, in a Hyde Park demonstration in support of the emigration movement which is now going on extensively among that class of employés. They were addressed by Dr. Baxter Langley and several of the promoters of the Amalgamated Society.

A coal-wharfinger at Greenwich has set his foot down firmly against trades unionism. When his porters struck for a higher rate per ton than they had been receiving, he let them go and closed his wharf. One of the men afterwards insulted him in the street, and has had to do financial penance to the extent of 40s. and costs.

The London coal-merchants have decided upon advancing the prices of inland coals to the public 1s. per ton from Oct. 1, to meet the increasing demand and the advance in the railway rates for the carriage of coals to London which takes effect from that date.

A meeting of the principal manufacturers of resuvian and lucifer matches in the metropolis was held on Monday, with the view of forming an amalgamated society, the objects of which would be to obtain better prices for their goods, to enable masters to meet strikes, and to establish a fixed uniform price for goods throughout the trade.

The North Staffordshire mine-owners, on Thursday week, refused the demand of the colliers for a further advance of 15 per cent. They say that the general state of the trade, with falling prices, does not justify an advance of wages.

At a meeting of persons interested in the coal and iron trades held at Middlesborough, on Tuesday, it was resolved that a freighters' association be established, having for its object the assimilation and check of railway charges.

Earl Dudley has announced a drop of £2 a ton in his sound oak-finished iron; and Messrs. Barrows and other first-class makers have done the like, making the best bars £14 a ton.

The Fifehire miners have gained their point after working only a few days on the six-hours-a-day system. The coal-masters have intimated to the men that they will receive the 9d. demanded on the first pay day. The Fifehire miners will then be receiving 8s. a day.

Newcastle cabmen have struck against badges. Several defaulters having been summoned, a vigorous reprisal was executed by withdrawing all cabs from the stands.

A general advance of 5s. per thousand took effect on Wednesday in the price of bricks at Sheffield.

Walsall has been chosen this year for the locale of the conference of the Amalgamated Association of Miners, a body said to number 70,000 men. Many important subjects have been discussed, and mass meetings have been held.

Two of the largest millowners in Preston gave notice, last Saturday, of their intention to work their mills only four days a week; and it is expected that other firms will follow their example.

At Halifax a deputation waited upon Mr. Stansfeld for the purpose of urging upon him the desirability of repealing the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The right hon. gentleman, in replying, emphatically denied that the measure had been conceived in a spirit hostile to the working classes, or that it tended to render trades unions illegal. While admitting that certain parts of the Act, notably the third clause, were vague, he held that master and man were both equally dealt with, and he believed that magistrates accustomed to administering the law would not be likely to do any injustice in disputes which might arise. He, however, asked for any cases of alleged wrong which had occurred, and promised to confer with Mr. Bruce on the subject.

At the Barnard Castle Agricultural Show dinner, yesterday week, the Duke of Cleveland alluded to the labourers' strike and the serious disruption in the relations of capital and labour. The labourer had a full right to the price of his labour, for that was his capital; but there were times when he required assistance from his employer which he could not claim if he pressed his rights and something more than his rights at another period. The demand of labour must be met with the concession of just claims and with more kindness and conciliation. They should also give advice where it would be accepted. Machinery would have to play a much greater part hereafter in agricultural operations.

The Bishop of Gloucester held a conference on Saturday, in his Palace, with a number of agricultural labourers, who had been invited to discuss with the Bishop and some of his friends the great questions that are in issue between the labourer and his employer. The conference lasted five or six hours; and the men complained of a reduction of wages which has brought the standard down again to 10s. or 11s. a week, an amount which they find inconveniently small to keep themselves and their families. They suggested that all wages should be paid in money, and that men should have small quantities of land let out to them for cultivation and orchard purposes. Wages should be fixed at 15s. a week all the year round. The Bishop, in the speech with which he closed the conference, remarked that people were beginning to agree upon four points—namely, that agricultural labourers ought to be better educated, to be better housed, to have an increased interest in the land they cultivate, and that their wages ought to be on a higher scale and paid entirely in money.

Early on Tuesday morning an attempt was made at the terminus of the Cork and Brandon Railway to steal three stand of arms on their way to Kinsale Barracks. Timely discovery was made, and the burglars fled.

"A Banker" writes to the *Times* from Birmingham:—"I enclose specimens of the new silver coinage with which the Mint is favouring us. The two florins and three shillings which I send were received from the Bank of England by us only a week or two ago. About the same time some sovereigns were also received, though not by us, which, on being paid in again to the Bank of England within a few days, were challenged, and only taken on payment of a fine of 4d. each, on account of defective workmanship only. This is rather hard upon bankers and others." The *Times* says that the specimens forwarded by the writer are of a character that would induce anyone to reject them on the ground that they could not have been sent forth from any Government establishment. It is understood (the *Times* says) that these defective silver coins are some which, after having been condemned, must, in the pressure at present experienced at that establishment, have been inadvertently placed with others approved for circulation. It is assumed that a similar explanation applies to the light sovereigns also mentioned.

NEW BOOKS.

The novelists are never allowed to pause, in their desperate attempts to produce fresh combinations of domestic and social adventure for the entertainment of indolent readers, who want to be amused in the easiest manner. *To the Bitter End*, by Miss Braddon (J. Maxwell and Co.), is a tale of some dramatic force, but its true interest, which concerns the fate of Grace Redmayne, expires with the first volume. The vengeance that afterwards pursues her betrayer, Hubert Walgrave or Harcross, when her father comes back from Australia to hunt him down, is a commonplace sort of tragedy. Mr. and Mrs. Harcross, at their fashionable establishment in Mastodon-terrace, are condemned to taste a good deal of "the bitter" long before "the end," which arrives by a murderous gunshot in Clevedon Park. The verdict must be, of course, that this deceitful gentleman has deserved his punishment, but his career is not worth so long a story. Very different is the impression left by Dr. George Macdonald's new tale, *The Vicar's Daughter* (Tinsley Brothers), which is a sequel to "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood" and "A Seaboard Parish." It is the supposed autobiography of Mrs. Percivale, daughter of that Mr. Walton, the country clergyman, whose observations and recollections filled the two preceding books. She is the wife of an artist residing in London, and has constant opportunities of knowing what passes in a small circle of friends and relatives, with some outlying acquaintance, whose characters have such a degree of originality as to deserve portraiture. Miss Clare, the benevolent single lady, who dwells in the garret of a mean lodging-house, and devotes her whole time to the Christian instruction and encouragement of the poor, is the real heroine of this story. Mr. Blackstone, the brave, hearty, and energetic minister of religion, is another estimable character; and Lady Bernard, with her judicious bounty and private acts of kindness, completes a very agreeable group of thoroughly good people. Nobody in this story is outrageously bad, though some are thoughtless and selfish, which is too much the way of the world. It is quite a relief to get, now and then, a novel without a murder, or at least a forgery or adultery, to supply the ingredients of strong sensation. An alarming title is that of the next three-volume fiction, *Dover and Curse*, by John Lane Ford (Tinsley Brothers); but the story is not one of the violent sensational class. Its heroine, Miss Annie Scott, is a pleasant, clever, and honest young woman, in a very difficult position. She has much to endure from snobs and other ill-conditioned persons belonging to rich middle-class families in Edinburgh and Glasgow. But, in the long run, she achieves a happy marriage, and gets the dower without the curse. In *Amy Stennett* (three vols., Hurst and Blackett) a tolerably consistent plot is laid down; but the style in which it is worked out, by lengthy explanation of the conduct and motives of the persons, becomes fatiguing at an early stage. Amy's father is a wealthy rogue, who has defrauded the widow and son of an ingenious mechanical inventor, by taking for himself the credit and profit of his manufacturing improvements. The son, Hugh Mason, a meritorious young blacksmith, has a quarrel with Walter Stennett, Amy's brother, which results in the arrest and trial of Hugh for the supposed crime of arson and robbery. Walter being, in fact, guilty of other dishonest practices, and seeking to escape under cover of the charge against Hugh. It happens that Amy knows the particular circumstances which go to prove the innocence of Hugh Mason, while she discovers, by these and other means, the misconduct of her father and brother. After a painful struggle, she breaks away from domestic bondage, and sacrifices the worldly interests of her family to the claims of truth and justice. In the course of this story, which lacks relief and variety, the reader has abundant leisure for moral reflections.

The serial publication of George Eliot's *Middlemarch* (Blackwood and Sons) will proceed henceforth more quickly; the work is to be completed in eight parts, instead of ten, as was at first expected. The sixth part, "Book VI., The Widow and the Wife," will be followed in November by "Book VII., The Two Temptations." In December the story will be finished by "Book VIII., Sunset and Sunrise." It was a severe trial of the reader's faith and patience to wait two months for each of the six books already issued. "The Widow and the Wife" is, beyond doubt, the very best portion that has yet appeared. The widow, as everybody knows, is Dorothea Casaubon; the wife is Rosamond Lydgate. There is no direct rivalry between them, but each has her separate relations to the other leading persons; and much play is skillfully made with the subtle indications of a contrast between their respective characters, shown by their different behaviour and moods of feeling. A third subject, of not less value for the development of character, and for the exhibition of secret or unconscious motives, is the embarrassing position of Mr. Bulstrode, the Pecksniffian banker, who is menaced by Rafles with the disclosure of unpleasant facts in his early career. He undergoes a severe struggle of conscience, mixed with the agony of his worldly fears. The analysis of his state of mind is amazingly true, and shows the author's profound knowledge of human nature. This part of the story, by the way, includes revelations which seem likely to have an important effect on the fortunes of Will Ladislaw, and may thereby determine the final settlement of Dorothea, in spite of her late husband's jealous testamentary inhibition. We regret to see that Mr. Lydgate, the high-spirited and enthusiastic devotee of medical science, has to endure a painful amount of domestic trouble. The most satisfactory people in the story are the Garth family, with their modest, homely wisdom and faithful performance of duty. They will make a worthy man of Fred Vinoy, if he continue to abide by their good advice.

The new edition of Mr. Flavel Edmunds' very interesting little book, *Traces of History in the Names of Places* (Longmans), is improved by adding considerably to the list of etymological derivations, and by extending the preliminary discussions, which now treat, among other subjects, of the comparative antiquity of the Cymric and Gaelic tongues, and the supposed existence of a Celtic aboriginal race in these islands before the Britons. Upon these two questions the author is of opinion, as might be expected, that the Cymric or Welsh branch of Celtic speech is older than that of the Scottish Highlands, and that there is no philological proof of the theory of an earlier Celtic race than the noble savages encountered here by Julius Caesar. He also holds, with Sir Reginald Palgrave, Mr. Freeman, and other high authorities, that the proper generic name to be applied to our Teutonic ancestors, the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles, who settled in different parts of this country, is by no means "Anglo-Saxons," but simply "English," which is what they called themselves. We ought, therefore, to speak no longer of the "Anglo-Saxon language," but of "the Old English language," as distinguished from that which has been formed in the last six hundred years, by the fusion of the Old English with the Norman French. These views are, of course, perfectly familiar to every scholar; but some misapprehension still remains in the popular mind, which it is desirable to remove. A small vocabulary of Welsh and Old English descriptive nouns, which anybody may com-

mit to memory in a few hours, is a wonderful help to the historical topography of England and Scotland. It enables the learner to see, at one glance, as in an ethnological map, the local distribution of the ancient British and invading Germanic or Scandinavian populations, whose blood still flows in the inhabitants of particular regions within the narrow limits of this small kingdom. That many existing peculiarities of bodily and mental constitution, faculties, tempers, and habits, as well as dialects of speech, may be traced to this source, will not be denied by any person well acquainted with provincial society below the level of fashionable uniformity in manners and education. The unpretending but instructive work of Mr. Flavel Edmunds is calculated to throw much light upon this important subject.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Chowne, J. H., to be Vicar of Christ Church, Bradford.
Dobree, De Lisle De Beauvoir; Curate of Long Compton, Warwick.
Earle, Alfred; Archdeacon of Totnes.
Eaton, Walter; Rector of Bisleigh, Surrey.
Goulden, Alfred B.; Vicar of St. Alphege's, Southwark.
Knowles, E. H.; Honorary Canon of Carlisle.
Lawrence, J. A.; Vicar of Dillham, Norfolk.
Malley, B. O.; Vicar of Fletcham, near King's Lynn.
Pertwee, A.; Vicar of Brightlingsea, Colchester.
Rabett, F. D.; Vicar of Buckminster-cum-Sewestern.
Roberts, Paul; Curate of All Saints' and St. Thomas's, Ryde.
Shipman, T. T.; Vicar of Aspatria, Cumberland.
Vaughan, David James; Honorary Canon of Peterborough.

A choral festival was held in Gloucester Cathedral on Tuesday week, when thirty-three choirs, one half surpliced, mustered 599 voices. The Bishop preached.

Michaelmas Term has opened at Cambridge University with a congregation in the Senate House, at which proctors and pro-proctors were elected for the ensuing year.

The interesting little Early English church of Cowley, near Cheltenham, was reopened on the 23rd ult., by the Bishop of Gloucester, after a complete restoration, under the direction of Mr. Albert Hartshorne.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Oxford preached at the reopening of Frieth Chapel, in the parish of Hambleden, Bucks, after the addition of a south aisle. The cost, £450, has been defrayed by subscriptions, with a grant of the Diocesan Society. The architect was Mr. H. Woodyer.

The lectures at St. Paul's Cathedral will be resumed on Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, and continued every Tuesday evening till further notice. The first course of three lectures will be delivered by Canon Gregory, on "The Bonds of Society—Past and Present." They will commence at eight o'clock. These lectures are intended only for men.

A letter addressed by the Dean of Gloucester to the Church Association, in answer to correspondence on the present perils of the Church of England, deprecates secession as peevish and cowardly. "Wherefore," he asks, "should anyone meditate desertion of our dear old Church?" And he concludes with the aspiration, "Far from us be the timidity which forsakes a cause deserted by some false friends!"

An interesting service took place at the Church of St. Michael, Wood-street, on Sunday morning, when a collection was made on behalf of the metropolitan and City Police Orphanage. A large number of the police took part in the singing, which was of a very effective and congregational character. The church was crowded throughout with an attentive congregation. The sermon was preached by the Rector, the Rev. R. W. Bush, M.A., and in all about £25 were collected for this excellent charity.

The Bishop of Rochester consecrated, on Thursday week, the new Church of St. John, North Woolwich, in the parish of St. Mark, Victoria Docks, the Incumbent of which (the Rev. H. Boyd) has, with three Curates, the cure of the population, estimated at upwards of 13,000, mostly of the labouring class, around the Victoria Docks. The newly-consecrated church is the second which has been built in the parish within the last few years, and a third (to replace a temporary church) is about to be commenced on a site near the Tidal Basin.

The Rev. Capel Molyneux, Vicar of St. Paul's, Onslow-square, a benefice worth £1000 a year, has announced his intention of resigning his living and retiring from the ministry of the Church of England, in consequence of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the case of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett. Mr. Molyneux, in an explanatory statement, says he considers that the Church has, in consequence of this judgment, become guilty of complicity with doctrinal error, and that those who remain within her pale share in it, inasmuch as the retention of their position amounts to a declaration—"We grant all that is implied in the legal recognition of Mr. Bennett's doctrine, and so far we indorse it."

A BREEZE AFTER A BATHE.

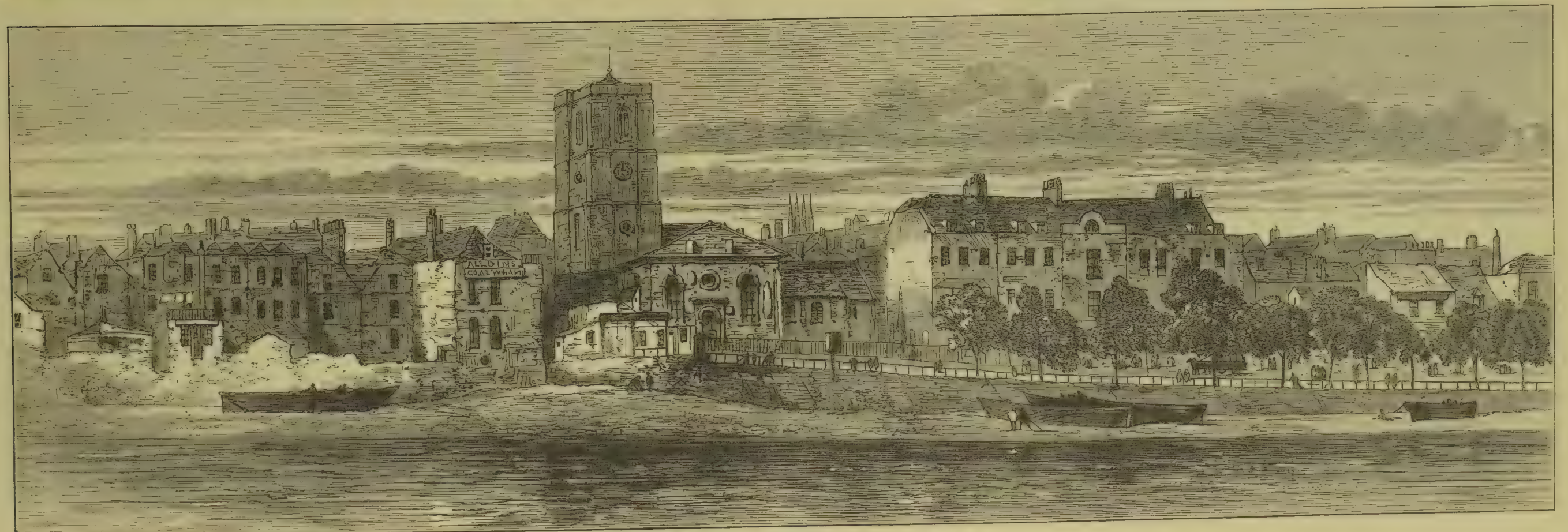
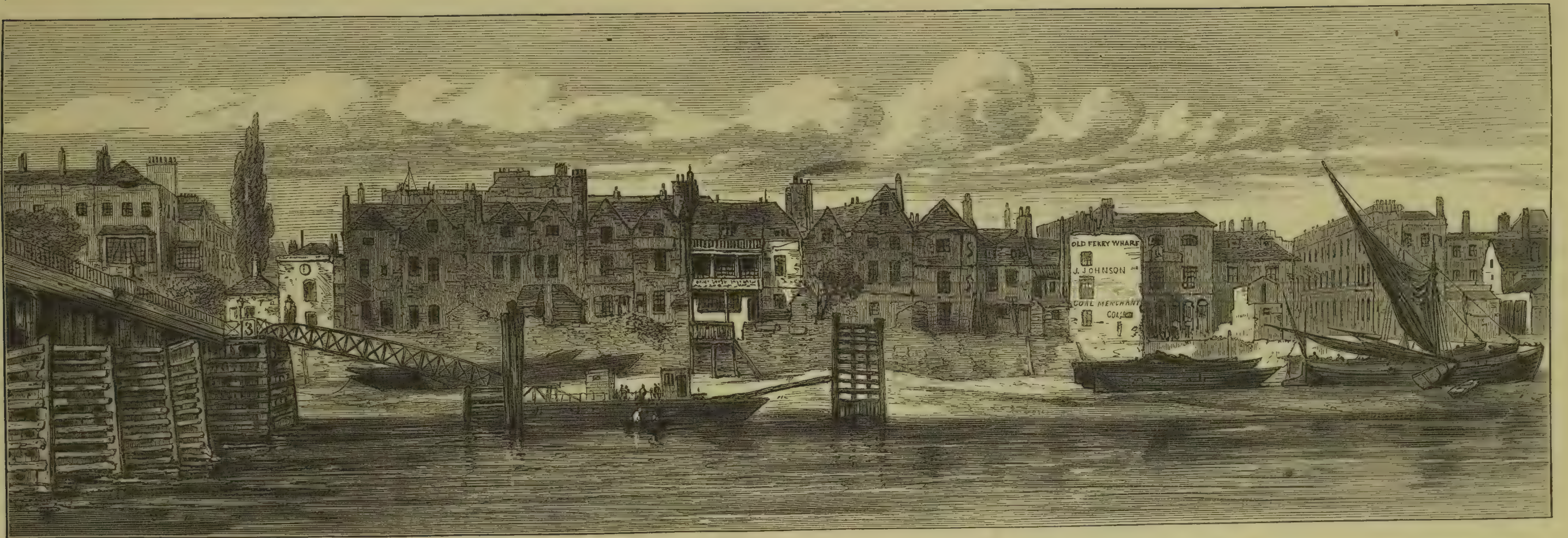
Here we are in the first week of October, and the weather begins to be chilly; but it is only a few weeks since the seashore, at many places of our southern, eastern, and western coasts, was haunted every fine morning by a genteel race of Naiads. These Naiads, of course, when they emerged from the waves of old Ocean, would fain become Dryads as soon as they could; and the quickest way of drying their hair was to let it fly loose in the wind, as they walked along the sands, at a rapid pace, to keep the blood flowing in their veins after the cold immersion. Such was the common practice in August, and we hope to see it repeated next year; for a really fine head of hair is a glorious object to behold in that dishevelled state. Healthy capillary growth is likely to be more promoted by such vigorous processes of ablution and ventilation than by all the costly messes of the hairdresser's shop. The true sunlight tinge of golden auburn, which has lately gained some favour in the eyes of fashion, is best produced by free exposure to the atmosphere in fair weather. The daughters of England should dispense with the use of hair-dyes, as well as chignons, and other sophistications of the toilette, relying on "the breeze after the bathe" to preserve and enhance their beauty.

The foot-and-mouth disease is spreading in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in Warwickshire the disease has assumed a virulent type.

A Coroner's inquiry was held at Guy's Hospital, on Tuesday night, respecting the body of Emma Goldbourne, a milliner and dressmaker, who had died from the effects of poison. She lived in West-square, Lambeth, and on visiting her mother's house she exhibited great emotion and distress. It was ascertained that there had been a quarrel between her and her lover, a Frenchman, who is not at present to be found. She had been heard to say that she did not wish to live any longer. The inquest was adjourned for the attendance of the Frenchman.



A BREEZE AFTER A BATH.



THE RIVERSIDE OF OLD CHELSEA.

THE RIVERSIDE OF CHELSEA.

The construction of the new embankment on the Middlesex shore of the Thames, between Chelsea Hospital and Battersea Bridge, is still proceeding under the contract of Mr. T. Webster with the Metropolitan Board of Works. This embankment will be three quarters of a mile long, with a roadway varying from 60 ft. to 100 ft. wide, and will continue the line of river embankments, above four miles in length, from Blackfriars to Battersea Bridge. The river-wall is to be built not of brickwork, but of large blocks of concrete faced with granite, the foundations being laid at a depth of 4 ft. below low water of spring tides, without the necessity of using such mighty coffer dams as were required for the works of a similar kind lower down the river. The cost was estimated at £135,000. The opposite Surrey shore, at Battersea Park, is already embanked, and the river will have a width of 700 ft. when the Chelsea embankment is complete; while the noisome and ugly mud-banks will be removed, and the walled terrace, planted with trees, will form an agreeable promenade. In the mean time, we present a view of part of the river front of Chelsea, above Cadogan Pier, as it appeared before the commencement of these works. The two Engravings show different portions of the shore and town; the higher part, from Battersea Bridge Pier to Danvers-street, is represented in the upper Engraving, and the lower Engraving follows with the corner of Church-street, Old Chelsea Church, and the western section of Cheyne-walk, going down the river. Below this, and beyond the limits of our Illustration, are the entrance to Cheyne-row, the unfinished works of Albert Bridge, Cadogan Pier, Oakley-street and Winchester-crescent, with the eastern section of Cheyne-walk, to Maor-street and Queen's-road. Still farther down the river, below the Old Swan Pier, are the Botanic Gardens, Gough House, and the grounds of the Royal Military Hospital, extending, with Ranelagh adjacent, to the Chelsea Suspension Bridge. These well-known objects, though not included in our present Engravings, must be enumerated in any reference to the Chelsea localities, which abound in historic interest, while they offer to the eye many picturesque and attractive features. As the residence of Sir Thomas More, who was visited here by King Henry VIII., by Holbein and Erasmus, and whose body, after his beheading in the Tower, was buried in Chelsea Church, this place is dignified by memorable associations three centuries and a half in antiquity; but in the eighteenth century, in the reigns of Queen Anne and the first two Georges, it was the abode of rank, wit, and fashion, with an air of courtly gaiety long since departed. The old-fashioned houses of red brick, with their decorated white window-frames, their deep verandahs, their tall railings and gates of elegant patterns in wrought iron, and their square-brick pillars surmounted by stone globes, urns, or pine-apples, have been the dwellings of persons acquainted with Dean Swift, with Addison and Steele, with Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnot, with Smollett and Fielding, and Oliver Goldsmith, in the times of their mortal existence. Thackeray would have felt quite at home with the inhabitants of Cheyne-walk and their habitual visitors a hundred and fifty years ago. But the name of Sir Hans Sloane, the wealthy physician, who was lord of the manor of Chelsea, and whose liberality did much for its improvement, will outlive those of the Bau-house and Don Saltero's Museum, celebrated as these are by the *Tutlers* and *Spectators* of the period. The garden which he bestowed on the Apothecaries' Company is a very pleasant place for the study of medicinal herbs. Lastly, it may hereafter be thought worthy of note, that number 5, Great Cheyne-row, was, in 1872 and during the best part of his life, the home of Thomas Carlyle. A model dwelling house for working men's families, on Sir Sydney Waterlow's plan, has recently been put up opposite his front windows. It should be an agreeable site to a philosophical social reformer.

The members of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews held their annual competition on Wednesday, over the St. Andrews links. Before the day's play commenced a business meeting was held in the Union Club House—Mr. John Blackwood, the retiring captain, presiding—when Captain Kinloch Gilmerton, of Haddingtonshire, was elected captain of the club for the year. About eleven o'clock the day's competition was begun by the newly-elected captain playing off a "Feel" ball, thus winning *pro forma* the silver club and also the gold medal presented in 1838 to the club by Queen Adelaide, as Duchess of St. Andrews. The competition was for the gold medal presented by his late Majesty King William IV. For the club's gold medal and sweepstakes prizes forty-three couples entered, being three couple less than last year. After the usual course of eight holes had been played, an examination of the cards showed Sir Robert Hay had carried off King William's medal with a score of 94 strokes, and that Mr. Argyle Robertson had again gained the club's gold medal with the score of 97. The most notable scores were—Major Goochby and Mr. Thomas Hodge, 98; Mr. Charles Leon and Henry A. Lamb, London, 99; Captain Chalmers, Mr. George Thomson, and Mr. David J. Lamb, London, 102; Mr. E. L. Blyth, Captain Herbert, Colonel Playfair, Mr. John Dan, and Mr. Gilbert Mitchell Innes, 103; and Mr. W. H. Maitland Douglas, 104. The sweepstakes were won by Mr. William Morrison and Captain Herbert.

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12 Table Spoons	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 13 0
12 Tea Spoons	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 13 0
4 Salt Spoons	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1 Mustard Spoon	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 0
6 Egg Spoons	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 0 0	0 7 6	0 9 0	0 10 6
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Most convenient, economical, and fine-flavoured Stock for
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Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "the only good sauce," improves
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FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—
A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet
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INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original
Packages, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that
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RESTORED by this valuable specific to its original shade,
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HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM gives a pure blooming com-
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MANTLES, COSTUMES, SILKS.
Polonaises, 25s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
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in every shade of colour, 4 inches wide, 42 long, with deep,
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composed of fine soft lamel, and are made in the most fashion-
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FRENCH MERINOES.—Forty-four inches wide, fine quality, at
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SATIN CLOTH.—Serges, Repps, Poplins, Cashmeres, &c.
The above are special specimens just received from France and
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The prices vary from 22 10s. to 6s. the Full Robe of 12 yards.
The wear guaranteed, and a warranty given with each dress.
Bonnet's Black Silks, 22 10s. twelve yards.

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SATIN CLOTHS will still continue to be
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This great novelty in Velveteen, which has all the effect of a
Rich Silk Velvet, will be the leading material for Promenades and
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finest. So beautiful that they cannot be distinguished from
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QUEEN, H.R.H. Princess Louise of Hesse. Coloured Velveteens,
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Paysan Bleu, Myrtle, Prune de Monsieur, Burgundy, Violet, Mauve,
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are 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., and 5s. 11d. per yard; all 27 in. wide.

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The finest quality manufactured. 2s. 11d. per yard, 45 in. wide.
Twenty-five new choice colourings and black.—CHAPMAN'S.

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Cheapest Lot in London, made from the finest infant skins,
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FABRICS.—A very large collection of all kinds.
RICH SILK COSTUMES, 5s. and upwards.
Handsome Costumes in Wool and the New Mixed Fabrics,
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Quilted Satin Costume Petticoats, from 21s., all Satin.
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BLACK SILKS, 3s. 9d., 3s. 11d., and 4s. 6d.
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RICH GROS GRAIN and CORDED
SILKS, 4s. 3d. and 4s. 11d. per yard.
In all the New Shades. Special Purchases very cheap.
100 Richly Embroidered Silk Robes, 5s., complete.
Patterns free.
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NEW FRENCH POPLINES,
DIAGONALS, JANUS CORDS, 12½d. to 15½d. yard.
All Wool Serges, 18d.; Satin Cloths, Repps, Vienna Cloth, &c.
Lyons Velveteens, in Black and all Colours, 1s. 10d. to 3s. 9d. yard.
Patterns free.
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SHIRTS.—The EUREKA DOUBLE-
SHIRK FINEST SHIRT, perfection of Flannel Shit.
Now ready, New Special to the Order, 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; three for 25s.
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Patterns free.—RD. FORD and CO., 39, Poultry, E.C. Branch, 33d,
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Messrs. JAY'S consists of a choice selection of most elegant
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assortment of other Millinery, all just imported from Paris, and
the newest fashions of the season.
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Fur.
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NEW SILK COSTUMES of Superb
Material and Manufacture, direct from the best Modistes in
Paris, and certified to be the correct October Fashions in all
circles of the elite, have been forwarded to Messrs. JAY, and are
now on View at their Establishment.
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POLONAISE MANTLES.—This favourite
Style of Mantle is still the acme of fashion, and is universally
accepted as the most becoming dress of the season. Messrs. JAY
have imported from Paris a very choice variety in Black Silk and
Velvet.
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243, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

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in London, at the most economical prices. Plain Silks, 3s. 6d. to
5s.; Fancy Silks, 25s. 6d. to 5s.; Dinner and Wedding Silks,
3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Japanese Silks and French Satins.—Japanese Silks,
13s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.; French Satins and English Satins, 2s. 11d. to
4s. 6d. yard. Black Silks! Black Silks! Every description,
of guaranteed makes only. From 25s. 6d. to 10s. Full Dress.
Patterns free.
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BAKER and CRISP'S
Moleskin Lyons Velveteens, 15s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.—Black
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Moleskin Lyons Velveteens, 15s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.—Striped
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1000 Boxes can be seen at Baker and Crisp's, 198, Regent-street.
Patterns free.

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STOCK for Ladies or Gentlemen. Sent free.
6s. 9d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each—just half price.
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SEALSKIN JACKETS EXTRAORDINARY.
BAKER and CRISP are now Selling, at Half the Winter
Prices, beautiful Sealskin Jackets, from 6 to 10 guineas.—198,
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We invite an inspection of these Goods before purchasing else-
where.

BAKER and CRISP'S (Patterns free)
New Autumn Fabrics, 6s. 9d. to 25s. 6d.; New Autumn Repps,
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Laines, 12s. 9d. to 31s. 6d.; New Wool Poplins, 11s. 9d. to 17s. 9d.;
New French Merinoes, 8s. 9d. to 23s. 6d.; New Silk Repps, 15s. 6d. to
30s.; New "Wool Repps, 10s. 9d. to 13s. 6d.; New Fancy Cloths,
7s. 11d. to 30s. 6d.; New German Fabrics, 12s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.;
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to 21s. 6d. At Baker and Crisp's, Dress Fabrics of every description,
suitable for every climate, season, and occasion.
Patterns free to any part of the world.
198, Regent-street, London.

NEW SILKS FOR THE AUTUMN.
Every New Colour in
Rich Gros Grains,
Rich Fattile,
Rich Pout de Seie,
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BRUSSELS.

The hospitable reception of fifteen hundred English volunteers last week in the capital city of Belgium, after the shooting-matches at Ghent, and the celebration in Brussels of the forty-second anniversary of Belgian political independence, are circumstances which give particular value at this moment to our Artist's sketches of some picturesque features in that pleasant city. Brussels has been called a smaller Paris; but it has a decided character of its own, which, if not so imposing, is perhaps quite as pleasing to a quiet and sober taste. It may be reached from London by the Calais route in nearly the same time as Paris, or, with a longer sea-passage from London or Dover, by the Ostend route; and, having the other Flemish towns, with their manifold objects of artistic and historic interest, within a very short distance, Brussels will prove as good a centre for a few days' tour on the Continent as can be chosen anywhere so near our shores. The travelling English family may here find themselves more at home, in some respects, than amidst the fierce dissipations of the French metropolis; but with a sufficient spice of that stimulating mental influence which the sight of foreign scenery, and the example of foreign manners, can sometimes afford.

Brussels was never, like some great towns of Belgium, a half-independent civic commonwealth, fighting, ruling, and trading with the magnanimous enterprise that distinguished so many commercial republics in the Middle Ages. It was, first, the chief town of the Duchy of Brabant; afterwards the residence of Spanish



ON THE SENNE.



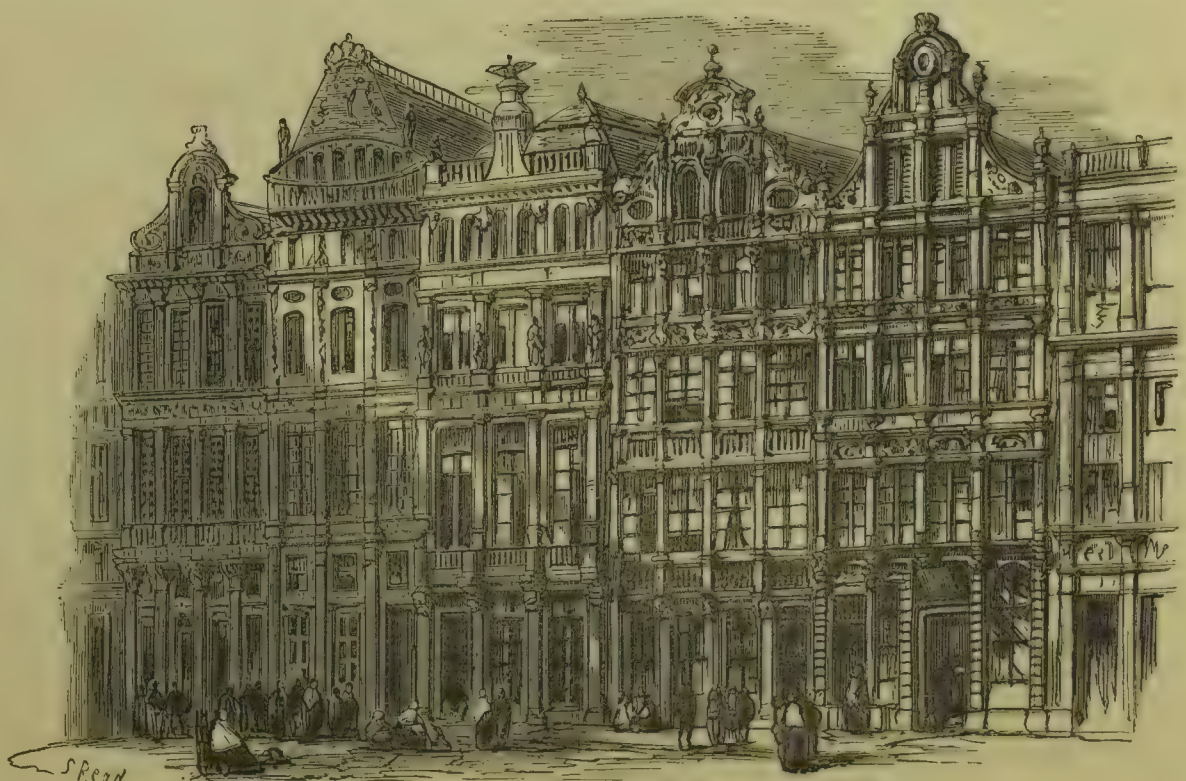
MAISON DES BRASSEURS.



ON THE SENNE.



OLD WINDOW.



ON THE PLACE DE L'HOTEL DE VILLE.

and Austrian Viceroy, who governed the Netherlands. It was annexed to France at the Revolution eighty years ago, and formed part of Napoleon's empire. Belgium and Holland, in 1815, were united by the wisdom of the Allied Powers under the reign of a Dutch King; but the Belgians or Flemings, who did not relish this suppression of their separate nationality, overthrew the Dutch Government in 1830. From that date Brussels became the capital of their new kingdom, under Leopold I., Prince of Saxe-Coburg; and now may his son, King Leopold II., be long spared to sit upon his throne in peace!

The city, which has a population of more than 300,000, including its suburbs, is divided into the upper, or New Town, and the lower, or Old Town, being partly built on a hill, 220 ft. above the sea-level, partly on flat ground, through which a muddy little river, called the Senne, winds its course, making four small islands along the western side. The principal streets, such as the Rue Royale, which traverses the best part of the modern town, run from north to south; the Rue Haute, leading from the Porte de Hal to the centre of the old town, has the same direction. The Boulevards de Waterloo, du Regent, de l'Observatoire, and du Jardin Botanique, partly surround the most important quarters of the city, on its eastern and northern sides, where the ground rises and affords the site of aristocratic mansions. In the middle of the upper town is the Park, a large square, planted with trees, and laid out in grassy lawns with paths for an agreeable walk. Here stood, in former times, the old Château of the Dukes of Brabant, where the Emperor Charles V. signed his abdication in 1555, but no trace of it now remains. Overlooking this place stands the King's Palace; but it is seldom inhabited by his Majesty, who has a more convenient residence at Laeken, three miles outside the city. The Ducal Palace, now a Museum of Belgian Art, and the National Palace, in which the Senate and Chamber of Deputies meet, face two other sides of the park. Other stately public edifices adorn the courtly and official part of Brussels.

The older quarters, in a different style, are full of interest; and the intelligent stranger will here find much to reward his explorations. The Grande Place, in front of the Hôtel de Ville, offers the richest assemblage of architectural beauties and curiosities, some of which are represented in our Artist's sketches. The antique houses, with their elaborate decorative sculpture, which here command the visitor's admiration, were the halls of different guilds or trade corporations, which enjoyed a high degree of constitutional dignity, and some political authority, in the olden time. One of the most remarkable is the Maison des Brasseurs, or Brewers' Hall. The Hôtel de Ville, or Town Hall, a fine pile of Lombardo-Gothic building, was erected early in the fifteenth century. Its tower and spire, 360 ft. in height, surmounted by a gilt copper figure of St. Michael conquering the Dragon, were constructed by Jan van Ruysbroek. Before leaving the Grande Place let the visitor be reminded that it was here the two illustrious patriots, Counts Egmont and Horn, were beheaded, in 1568, by order of the Duke of Alva, who looked on from a house window. They passed the night before their execution in the Brood-huis or Bread-house, sometimes called Maison du Roi, opposite the site of the scaffold, where the colossal bronze statues of the noble pair, by the sculptor Fraiken, were fitly placed in 1864. The grim Gothic gatehouse at the Porte de Hal, now an antiquarian museum, was used by the cruel Alva as a prison for the Protestant citizens, many of whom were put to death for their religion. It was in Brussels that the famous interview between the delegates of the United Provinces and the Regent Duchess Margaret of Parma occurred in 1566, when they petitioned for the free enjoyment of their faith, and were contemptuously dismissed as "a crew of beggars." That word *Gueux* became their chosen watchword in a glorious struggle for the rights of conscience and the liberties of their nation. The square, in another part of Brussels, called the Place des Martyrs, with its fine monument by Geefs, commemorates those killed in the insurrection of 1830.

The cathedral Church of St. Gudule, a fine old Gothic structure, was commenced in 1273, when the choir and transepts were built; the nave belongs to the fourteenth century, and the towers were finished in 1518. It is adorned with splendid painted glass windows, and with a curious old pulpit of carved oak, by Verbruggen, the sculpture of which represents Adam and Eve driven out of the Garden of Eden. The Chapters of the Imperial Order of the Golden Fleece used to be held in this church. Among the other churches of Brussels that of Notre Dame is distinguished by its fine Gothic doorway. But many of the most precious objects of architectural and artistic interest in this city were destroyed by the French bombardment of 1695, thanks to Louis XIV. and Marshal Villeroi.

The visit of the English volunteers to Brussels, from the 22nd to the 28th ult., was happy in all but the weather. Nothing could exceed the kindness and courtesy with which they were entertained, not only by the Burgomaster, M. Anspach, and the City Council, but also by his Majesty King Leopold II., and the national as well as the civic authorities. Having arrived from Ghent, with some hundreds direct from London, on the Saturday evening, the 21st, the Englishmen assembled for Divine worship at noon on the Sunday, in the Temple des Augustins, where service was performed by the Rev. C. E. Jenkins, English Chaplain at Brussels, who preached an appropriate sermon. On the Monday, which was the first of the four days consecrated to the festival of Belgian Independence, the weather was bright and fair. A funeral service took place in the Church of St. Gudule, the King being present, in memory of the citizens who lost their lives in the struggle of 1830. Meantime, the English volunteers were drawn up in the Place des Nations, in front of the Northern Railway station. Here they were met by a military escort, consisting of a squadron of cavalry and two legions of the Garde Civique, to conduct them to the Hôtel de Ville. All the way through the streets, which were decorated with flags, their passage was greeted by crowds of people with hearty cheering, clapping of hands, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. At the Hôtel de Ville, about two in the afternoon, they were received in the Gothic Chamber, by the Burgomaster and his colleagues of the Municipality, with the English, French, Dutch, and Brazilian diplomatic representatives. M. Anspach addressed them in English, and bade them welcome in an interesting speech, to which Colonel Gourley, M.P., made a suitable reply. Cheers were given for the Burgomaster and for Brussels; and the bands of music played the Brabançonne and "God Save the Queen." The volunteers then partook of a good luncheon, with champagne and other wines, provided for them in other rooms of the Hôtel de Ville; after which, at three o'clock, they marched to the Tir, or shooting-gallery, which was a building similar to that erected at Ghent. Having formed square in front of this building, they awaited the arrival of the King, who came accompanied by his brother, the Count of Flanders, and by several Ministers of State. His Majesty inspected the ranks of the volunteers, spoke to their officers, whom he had met at Ghent, and afterwards entered the building, which he examined, leaving about five o'clock. In

the evening there were illuminations, a concert at the Zoological Gardens, and a performance, with gratis admission, at the Theatre Royal.

On the Tuesday his Majesty had thirty English volunteer officers and two Dutch, with the Burgomaster and Foreign Ministers, to dine with him at the Palace. Among those honoured with an invitation were Colonel Gourley, president of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund, Colonel Radcliff, its honorary treasurer, and Captain Mercier, honorary secretary, with Colonel Chambers, who commanded the brigade. On the same evening there was a grand gala performance at the opera-house, the Théâtre de la Monnaie, to which the English visitors were freely admitted. The King and Queen were prevented from appearing on this occasion by the news of the death of Princess Hohenlohe. There was a regatta of the Brussels Boat Club on the afternoon of the same day on the Willebroeck Canal. Next day (the Wednesday) the annual races took place on the Champ des Manœuvres. The opening of an agricultural and horticultural exhibition, the processions of ancient Flemish guilds and town militia, companies of archers and halberdiers, in their quaint old-fashioned costumes, the popular sports and games, and the concerts of different musical societies, offered a great variety of amusements. The festivities were continued on the Thursday and Friday; a ball was given by the Philharmonic, and another ball by the Harmonic Society; the Brussels Lodge of Freemasons gave a dinner to their English brethren; lastly, the Burgomaster and City Council of Brussels treated the foreign visitors with a farewell banquet at the Loge des Amis Philanthropes, in the Rue Ducale, followed by a promenade concert at the Cercle Artistique et Littéraire, with an illumination in the gardens. On the Saturday, most of the English volunteers returned to this country.

The prizes gained by English volunteers at the Tir were awarded in the following order:—Wyatt, London; Wallace, Edinburgh; Clay, Yorkshire; Payne, 4th Bucks; Lowe, Queen's Westminster; Major Waller, St. George's, London; Bruce, 5th Warwick; Saw, London Rifle Brigade; Tully, London Irish; Despard, London Irish; Bond, 2nd Essex; Jacques, 19th West York; Fox, 4th Surrey; Reed, 2nd Essex; Major, London; Reed, 36th Middlesex; Breese, 10th Norfolk; Dancer, 2nd Oxford; Smith, 1st Cambridge; West, 9th Essex; Humphrey, 29th Middlesex; Bullen, 3rd Middlesex; Greaves, 2nd West York; Corms, 20th Devon; Williams, 36th Middlesex.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We never remember any previous occasion on which the running at the First October Meeting has exercised more influence on the Cesarewitch betting than did that of last week. Laburnum, Bethnal Green, and Salvagos were the most prominent performers of the horses engaged in the great handicap. The first-named became firmly established as first favourite by his somewhat shabby defeat of Cremorne. In receipt of 14 lb., he was driven home a neck in front of the Derby winner, after doing all he knew to bolt out of the course and seek the quiet retirement of the judge's box. The pace was very slow during the early part of the race, and we cannot believe that, in a large field of horses and a fast-run race, Laburnum is likely to do his best. Bethnal Green's victories, on the other hand, were gained in unimpeachable style, and he defeated Hannah in the October Handicap by sheer stamina and gameness. Still, his success has raised his Cesarewitch weight to 7 st. 13 lb.; and, though Julius and Corisande won the race with 8 st. and 7 st. 12 lb. respectively, it is a very heavy impost for a three-year-old. Too much importance has probably been attached to the long lead held by Salvagos at the Pushes Hill in the October Handicap. He completely overpowered his jockey as soon as the flag fell, and we imagine that he was completely run out when he bolted from the course. A lead of ten or fifteen lengths is certainly a very long one to hold only half a mile from home; yet, when horses are beaten, it is remarkable how quickly they are caught by others in the race.

On Thursday the Rutland Stakes fell to Flageolet, who won three events during the week, and was, perhaps, the best two-year-old that ran. He has not yet been beaten, and, with health, the French Derby appears pretty certain to fall to him. The Queen's Plate was unusually interesting, as it afforded us another peep at Favonius, who made a frightful example of Reine and the other three opposed to him. The Baron's horse has much the worst of the weights in his forthcoming match with Wenlock, but we fancy he is fully capable of conceding 22 lb. for the year. The defeat of Paladin by Gang Forward, in a Triennial Produce Stake, was a terrible blow to backers; but it was not to be wondered at, as Lord Falmouth's colt has been notoriously amiss for some little time. Gang Forward beat him more easily than he did Surinam, and both these two-year-olds, whose débuts were so unpromising, seem likely to bear out their great private reputations. Friday's sport was decidedly good, though there was no event of much importance except the October Handicap; and, as we have previously alluded to that race, we need only remark that Sylva (6 st. 8 lb.) finished third; so it appears impossible that she can win the Cesarewitch with the same weight.

An exhibition of sporting and other dogs has been held this week at Nottingham. Prizes to the value of about £500 were offered, and the entries numbered nearly 1000.

Mr. Cowper-Temple entertained at Broadlands, yesterday week, the delegates from the chambers of commerce who have been meeting at Southampton this week.

The foundation-stone of a new Free Church at Govan, near Glasgow, which when completed will cost £7000, was laid on Saturday last.

The Presbytery of Perth have rejected a motion to prohibit the introduction of instrumental music into the East Church, Perth, by a majority of fifteen to nine. An appeal was taken to the Synod.

Rinderpest has been reported to the Privy Council Office as having appeared at Skegness, in Lincolnshire. The contagion is attributed to the washing up of carcasses of infected animals which had been thrown into the sea.

Mr. Hibbert, M.P., the Under-Secretary of the Local Government Board, in addressing a soirée at Oldham, intimated that there was a probability of a new Registration Bill being introduced next Session by the Home Secretary.

The first commemoration-stone of the London Foresters' Asylum, Bexley-heath, Kent, was laid, last Saturday, by Mr. R. Isham, the chairman. The idea of a London Foresters' Asylum was started, a few years ago, for the purpose of providing a home and pension for members and their widows, firelight, and medical attendance and medicine. Since then an estate of five acres and a half of land has been purchased at Bexley-heath for the sum of £1275. It is intended that the asylum shall consist of twenty-four houses, besides a warder's house; but, if necessary, there is room for as many more.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

Of the various printing-machines shown in operation at the Exhibition the Walter machine, in which the paper is printed upon both sides by stereotype plates bent round rollers between which the sheets pass, is certainly the most perfect, and the structure proportions and general details of the apparatus reveal the hand of a skilful mechanic. Nevertheless we do not believe that even this excellent machine will be the printing-press of the future, and we shall here briefly indicate what, in our belief, that grand consummation will be. The printing will, we believe, be accomplished by stereotype plates, as at present. But the letters, instead of being protuberant, will be indented, like the characters in music-printing or the lines in a copper-plate engraving. The matter will be set up in steel types and the stereotype will be produced by merely rolling a cylinder over the pages of steel types under a sufficient pressure, the cylinder having been previously covered with a sheet of soft metal to receive the impression. These cylinders will be used to print from in precisely the same way as the cylinders of a calico printing-machine, the paper being fed in continuously from a roll. This method of printing requires a special ink, which can be easily scraped from the rollers by the ductor blades. But in the preparation of such an ink there is no serious difficulty. Such, we venture to predict, will be the printing-press of the future, and it will enable copper-plate engravings to be printed with the type. Newspapers of many pages should be folded and out in the press, and the leaves stitched together by copper rivets.

The Hydaspes, a new steamer belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, has lately been tried at Southampton, and has been found to perform satisfactorily. She is fitted with compound engines and all modern improvements, including two of Ashton and Storey's steam-power meters, which show on appropriate dials like those of a gas-meter the total amount of work done during the voyage in horse-power or foot-pounds.

A paper has been read before the Royal Society in which the author, Mr. Mallet, accounts for the phenomenon of volcanoes by the shrinking of the earth's crust, by which a certain amount of crushing force is expended, which force generates heat that is the cause of the volcanoes. Unfortunately for this hypothesis, there is no reason to suppose that there is now any shrinkage of the earth's crust or any progressive diminution of its temperature, though this action, no doubt, must have taken place in the older geological epochs, and the production of the great mountain ranges may be ascribed to this cause. A hot body like a molten planet moving in space will gradually become colder through a long period of time; but it will at length reach a point when it will cool no more, as the heat received from the sun and the heat radiated into space will balance one another. There is every reason to believe that the earth is now in this condition. At all events, there are no proofs that it has become colder within historic times; but, on the contrary, this hemisphere at least must have become warmer since the glacial epoch; and yet numerous volcanoes have manifested their existence within it. We have on former occasions explained that, as pressure raises the melting-point of solids, and as matter deep in the earth must exist under great pressure, the interior of the earth is probably not fluid; but it will become so if any internal displacement brings portions near the surface.

M. Wideman states that by the contact of ozone for twenty minutes with whisky the fusil oil was removed, and the whisky was mellowed as much as if it had been kept for ten years. Further, by adding to whisky of proof strength seven times its weight of water the introduction of ozone speedily transformed the mixture into marketable vinegar. In Russia good brandy is said to be made from mosses and lichens.

An improvement has been made in the process for extracting sugar from the beet by maceration, by adding lime to the liquor and precipitating the lime by a current of carbonic acid gas. This has the effect of rapidly purifying the liquor and of displacing the air remaining in the liquor, which would otherwise promote fermentation.

A blight has attacked the poppy in Bengal from which the opium is produced, and, from microscopical examination of some of the leaves which have been sent to this country, it appears to be produced by a fungoid growth. Probably sulphur would prove a useful remedy, as in the case of the vine disease.

When water containing lime is used to feed boilers the carbonic acid which holds it in solution is driven off by the heat and the lime subsides upon the interior of the boiler and forms scale. To obviate this evil the water is sometimes heated by the waste steam from the engine before it is suffered to enter the boiler, and the lime is collected in a number of shallow pans or trays, in which the precipitate is allowed to settle. It will answer equally well to introduce the feed-water into a vessel set within the boiler, which will speedily become as hot as the boiler itself, and provision must be made for expelling the precipitate from this vessel by occasional blowing out. Scale deposited on a surface not exposed to heat does no harm. But if deposited upon the heating surfaces of the boiler it hinders the transmission of heat and causes the plate to crack, blister, or bulge.

A great bridge has just been completed by the Fives-Lille Company spanning the Nile at Cairo. Its total length is 1353 ft., and its width 38 ft. It is composed of girders resting upon stone piers, and the centre span swivels to allow vessels to pass through.

Having noticed last month an unfavourable report which had been made respecting Mr. Fairlie's locomotive engines, we think it right to notice a communication of an opposite tenour which Mr. Fairlie has received from Count A. Bobrinsky, who, on behalf of the Russian Government, has presented Mr. Fairlie with a medal in commemoration of the construction of the Lyvny narrow-gauge railway, the success of which is alleged to be in a great measure owing to the Fairlie engine. There can be no doubt that narrow railways are in many cases preferable to wide, as being cheaper and yet possessing adequate locomotive capabilities for such districts, and Mr. Fairlie has performed a useful service in reiterating this truth. But narrow railways are not a new invention. To work them in common with all other railways, the best-designed and best-constructed engines are the best adapted; and our objection to Mr. Fairlie's engine is that in its design it exhibits no special feature of novelty or excellence, but many of a contrary character. We do not take much account in any trial of new engines of accidental mishaps or imperfections, which may manifest themselves temporarily even in the best engines; but in such cases the defects are easily remediable, whereas in ill-designed engines they are irremediable.

The Heraclea coal-mines, belonging to the Turkish Government, and situated on the coast of the Black Sea, near Constantinople, are again offered for lease. But it is very doubtful whether any lessee will be found to undertake to work them in a vigorous manner. The whole of the southern coast of the Black Sea, from Heraclea to near Trebizond, is a coal-field, and Asia Minor is rich in iron, copper, silver, lead, and other minerals. But, under the wretched system of administration prevailing in Turkey, these sources of wealth remain almost unproductive.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Lowe is unpopular; he says so himself. Whence, then, the enthusiasm with which he is greeted wherever he goes in the extra-Parliamentary circuit which he is making. It may be that his principles of thrift and saving and pinching and paring rouse sympathy in Scottish bosoms, and he is welcomed in his character of one who takes care of the pence, whether those of the public or his own. However this may be, one thing is certain—namely, that he has had recently at Glasgow an excellent opportunity for self-vindication, and he has availed himself of it with no little ingenuity. Anything more amusing, more incisive, more sarcastic, or more sophistical than his speech it is difficult to conceive. Take his version of his dealings with regard to Epping Forest and the Thames Embankment, about which the Glasgow people know little, and care less, and you have a most perfect specimen of what the lawyers call confessing and avoiding; and it is evident that his audience had only such doubts in the matter as whether Mr. Lowe's antagonists were most fools or rogues. Even those who dislike and distrust him—and never more than when he is assuming candour, though he has it not—will, however, admit that his illustration of Heme Rule in Ireland, drawn from a ludicrous incident in the history of the Irish Parliament, was as happy and true as it was laughable; the culminating suggestion of Irish M.P.s proper floundering in shallow waters being inimitable. Of course, this is conciliation of the National party in Ireland after the manner of witches' prayers—read backwards. Possibly, too, there may be some who agree with Mr. Lowe as to the injudiciousness exhibited by Sir Alexander Cockburn in ministering to his constitutional vanity, whether as a jurist or a rhetorician, in publishing his reasons for not agreeing in the Geneva award; the inference in Mr. Lowe's mind probably being that which many folk have drawn—to wit, that this publication is eminently calculated to irritate the Americans, and to disturb that eternal harmony between the two nations which was supposed to have been inaugurated at Geneva. Indeed, already there are symptoms of dissatisfaction in American minds. On the whole, the speech of Mr. Lowe was entirely characteristic, and, as ever, while he interested, amused, and, so to speak, titillated everybody who heard it, most people who read it in cool blood possibly felt that it was in some respects curiously injudicious, and therefore infelicitous.

Allusion having been made to the pseudo-candour of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, attention may be drawn to an instance of a genuine development of that quality which is not without its comic side, particularly in the case of those who are personally more or less familiar with Mr. McCombie, one of the members for Aberdeenshire. Everyone knows that this worthy gentleman is in a manner a creator of a peculiarly excellent sort of bullocks, and there is no question but that he looks and dresses the part of breeder and grazier to perfection. He seems redolent of the fields; and he speaks in a manner which suggests that he has invented a kind of language which would be intelligible to oxen. But, though most people find it not easy to comprehend his ideas, owing to the mode in which he endeavours orally to communicate them, yet it is well known that he has plenty of ideas founded on considerable common sense and no little shrewdness, and he has a way of liberating his mind freely. Notably he has developed this quality in a recent address to his constituents, in which he frankly avowed that the system of obtaining places for their friends by M.P.s, which most people thought was dead, is only "scotched." He said openly that, though he had to contend with 350 other "Liberal" members (*O tempora! O mores!*), he had had the pleasure of obtaining situations for some of his friends in West Aberdeenshire (strictly confining himself to the district which he represents, be it observed), and that he had no reason to complain, for he had received a very fair share of the patronage of the Government. This is edifying; but is it discreet in the hon. and place-seeking member?

Penryn and Falmouth have reason to be proud of their members, if they think that talking upon every subject which comes up, as well as constantly delivering themselves on particular little crotchets of their own, are evidences of proper membership. It may be safely asserted that there was not a topic which was in discussion last Session on which Mr. Eastwick had not something to say in a half-feeble, half-earnest way, indicative of his exerting himself despite of physical depression; while as to Mr. R. N. Fowler, his beaming countenance and radiant smile, and his blunt, curt utterances are brought to bear on all subjects, especially and with peculiar vigour, during those dreadful motions for adjournment which in mid-Session are so prevalent after half-past two in the morning. Both these gentlemen are philanthropists in the man-and-a-brother sense; they are the champions of oppressed aborigines, and sympathise with races which are known as coloured, in all their hues, from ebony-black to lightest brown. Mr. Fowler devotes himself to Africans, while Mr. Eastwick devotes himself to Asiatics; and both give specimens of their advocacy of these races every Session to the thinnest of Houses, while the former is rather famous as a great cause of "counts-out." Before their constituents the other day, both of them were vigorous and outspoken; Mr. Fowler, who can well afford, owing to his social and Parliamentary position, to be generous and disinterested, uttering some fine sentiments about the duty of the Opposition to the Government, denying that it was the duty of the Conservatives to act only towards the end of turning out the Ministry, "while those who would be called on to take office in such an event were in a minority of ninety," which is sage advice, and not the less because it comes from one who in such a case would only have to sit on the right instead of on the left hand of the Speaker. As to Mr. Eastwick, the slight touch of peevishness which is observable in him in the House seems to have been intensified into something akin to bitterness at Falmouth the other day, for he utterly condemned the conduct of the Government and the Liberals in regard to our relations with America, holding them to be wholly blamable from beginning to end; but with curious inconsequence he added that, having just come from Geneva, where he had conversed with all the arbitrators and those connected with the tribunal, he was delighted to be able to state that America was perfectly satisfied with the award.

A Welsh member with a remarkable compound name, Mr. Love-Jones-Parry, whose father was called Love-Parry-Jones-Parry, has lately been addressing the electors of Carnarvonshire in Welsh; thus, probably, helping the prejudice which exists in the Principality against merely English-speaking county-court judges and bishops. Under the circumstances no one can be expected to comment on his address, beyond saying that some people might be glad if some Welsh members would address the House in their native tongue. On the other hand, another Welsh member, plain John Jones, has been talking of the Government and its measures in undoubted English vernacular; inasmuch as it is akin to that which is popularly supposed to be spoken in a famous metropolitan fish-market.

MUSIC.

During the past few weeks there has been an almost complete cessation of London performances, with the exception of those at the Royal Albert Hall, where music has prevailed in various shapes, uninfluenced by the fluctuations of season which promote or impede it elsewhere. The three concerts of last week—including the co-operation of the principal singers of Her Majesty's Opera—have already been alluded to. At that of Friday Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new song, "Guinevere" (composed expressly for the recent Norwich Musical Festival) was repeated, *Mdlle. Titens* having again been the singer.

"The People's Concerts" at the Albert Hall are still being continued—on Monday, instead of Tuesday, evenings. The programme, this week, consisted chiefly of performances by the glee party organised and directed by Mr. E. Land.

To-day the excellent Saturday afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace will be resumed, for the seventeenth season, and these will lead to the full tide of winter music—the Monday Popular Concerts and oratorio and other performances.

The annual concert of the metropolitan schools at the Crystal Palace took place last Saturday afternoon, conducted, as heretofore, by Mr. John Hullah. The careful training of the children was again evidenced by their effective singing of various pieces of sacred and secular music.

The results of the Norwich Festival show an aggregate attendance—at the two public rehearsals and five performances—of 7683, being 597 in excess of the previous occasion, in 1869. As is almost invariably the case, "The Messiah" drew the largest number (1580), "Elijah" having attracted the next largest audience (1308).

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

This house is for the present season to be devoted to the legitimate drama; Mr. Chatterton having taken charge of three theatres, and devoted two of them to melodrama and spectacle. He gives the public the opportunity of selection; which, as far as our knowledge goes, the public decline to accept, preferring to visit all three houses in turn. Good business is done at all the houses, and each style of art has its admirers. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Creswick appeared on Monday as Othello and Iago. Both made an evident effort to justify their position, and, indeed, acted so well as to command the suffrages of the judicious. A young actor, Mr. H. Crellin, made a good Cassio, and Mr. F. Charles a clever Roderigo. The tragedy has been well mounted, with some new scenery by Mr. F. Lloyds, and rendered gay by the rich costumes of the ladies. Miss Rose Leclercq was Desdemona, and Miss Fanny Huddart Emilia. The performance was decidedly successful.

LYCEUM.

The extension of the arena has at length provided room and created a necessity for a new poetic drama suitable to the taste of the age. Mr. Bateman's management of the Lyceum is founded, evidently, on the faith that theatrical success is dependent rather on dramatic interest than on dramatic spectacle. A good play well mounted and fairly acted is, in his opinion, a sufficient attraction, and will lead to a profitable result. The talents of Mr. W. G. Wills have accordingly been again put into requisition, and a four-act historical play, entitled "Charles I.," was produced on Saturday. It commanded a large audience, and achieved a fair success. No attempt was made to tell the story of Charles's reign, but detached scenes were taken, such as would afford situations that would please the eye and excite feeling. The author has not aimed at too much, but has succeeded thoroughly in what he purposed. The action opens with a dialogue between the Marquis of Huntly (Mr. Addison) and Lady Eleanor Davys (Miss G. Pouncefort), in which the general state of affairs is discussed and the character of the King as a father and husband is extolled. The scene, beautifully painted and arranged by Mr. Hawes Craven, introduces us to Hampton Court and the gardens, whereinto the King and Queen with their children enter, and the Royal pair disport themselves with reciting the ballad of King Lear to his children, and rebuking his wife (as he loves to call his Queen) for her incapacity to keep the Royal secrets. Clouds lower and multiply in the political horizon, but the cheerful monarch throws care to the winds, and sails down the stream in a Royal yacht, thus concluding the first act with a pretty tableau. The second act opens with the King's Cabinet at Whitehall, and here we are treated with an interview between the King and Cromwell and Ireton. This interview is not satisfactorily conducted. After what Mr. Thomas Carlyle has done in clearing up the character of Cromwell, it was due to historical truth that the portrait should have been as accurately drawn as possible. Mr. Wills has elected to give a party caricature, which degrades Cromwell, both on moral and mental grounds—presents him, indeed, in the language of the author, as "a mouthing patriot with an itching palm." By this the drama loses much. The interview might have been made the glorious occasion for a debate between two intellectual combatants on both the fact and the principle of two great causes, in which strict justice might have been done on each side. Mr. Wills has injudiciously preferred to paint the falling monarch in altogether amiable colours, and the aspiring regicide in unmitigated black. The result is that, instead of an impartial and poetical representation, a vulgar party misstatement is substituted, and the audience insulted with a falsehood which the age has outgrown. How differently Shakespeare and Goethe treat political themes, and how many-sided is the view they take of them! The final conquest is also given to the King by the invention of a theatrical situation, which brings the act to a close with a tableau, in which the adherents of the King and of the Commons are brought into mortal collision. Between this and the third act an interval is supposed, during which all the great battles between the Cavaliers and Roundheads have been fought, and we are brought at once to the Scottish Camp at Newark. Here Ireton and Lord Moray (Mr. R. Markby and Mr. E. F. Edgar) treacherously plot to deliver the King into the hands of his enemies. In the fourth act the imprisoned King at Whitehall, submissive to his fate, surrenders all; but his Queen pleads with Cromwell in vain. Nothing, then, remains but for Charles to take leave of his wife and children; and, with the words "Remember me" on his lips, he goes to what the dramatist considers a martyrdom. Mr. Wills has shown much poetic taste in the language of the dialogue, and more judgment in the arrangement of the incidents; and these merits entitled him to the degree of success which he most happily achieved. The manager and the company may claim a share in the triumph. Mr. Henry Irving, as Charles I., was admirably made up, and acted the part with great skill and effect. Mr. Belmore, as Cromwell, had a more difficult task, but bore the weight of an imperfectly-developed character with serenity, and lent what force and grace he could to a conception in which there was little dignity and less truth. Miss Isabel Bateman, as Queen Henrietta Maria, was excellent, and in her partly-French utterances was perfect. Miss G. Pouncefort, as Lady Eleanor Davys, introducing the

dramatic action, and varying the monotony of its interest by her astrological predictions, acted with care and judgment. The scenery, by Messrs. Craven and Outhbert, was throughout excellent, and the stage-accessories were complete. These, we are told, were prepared for the purpose of giving reality to the period; and the dresses are derived from the portraits of the historical persons. But for the unfortunate party bias displayed in the treatment of the subject, the performance might have commanded unqualified commendation.

QUEEN'S.

Sir Charles Young has determined evidently to take the stage by storm, and has, it is reported, four accepted plays at as many houses. One of them has been produced at the Queen's; and is entitled "Montcalm." It is in five acts, and is justly called a romantic drama. Undoubtedly, it is well written, but it forms one of the most intricate plots ever placed on the boards. Sir Charles Young has taken Beaumont and Fletcher for his model rather than Shakspeare. The latter for the most part depends on the principle of expectation as the source of his interest; the former frequently adopt surprise and affect mystery, thus rendering their productions novels rather than plays. An impenetrable mystery pervades the entire conduct of Montcalm, of which Le Chevalier Malicorne (Mr. Ryder) holds the clue. For some reason or other he haunts the path of Louise Laverne (Miss Henrietta Hodson), whose parentage is doubtful, and whose history that of an adventurer. He pursues her until he delivers her into the hands of justice for the poisoning of Alexis de Montcalm, and then discovers that she is his own daughter. The lady herself dies of poison which she had provided for another. Louise, however, is not a heartless person; she is, in fact, only too susceptible of the tender passion, and conceives one for Henri de Montcalm (Mr. G. F. Neville), which is at least strong as death. This difficult part, unpleasant as it is, powerfully represented by Miss Hodson, interests and excites the audience, and that of her persecutor is most effectively performed by Mr. Ryder. Poor Louise is compelled by the Chevalier to marry Bertrand, Count de Montcalm (Mr. George Rignold), who leaves his young bride in charge of his cousin, Henri, being himself called away on diplomatic duties. Mainly owing to the contrivance of Malicorne, the husband returns just at the moment that Louise is about to ensnare Henri with her fascinations, and finds a letter directed by her to the youth, but never delivered, which induces him to believe that his kinsman has betrayed his trust. Letters are with the author the instruments of mischief, and, indeed, bring about all the crises (for there are several) in this play. One at the beginning contains the revelation of a murder committed twenty years previously; and another, in the fifth act, taken from the same bureau, reveals to Malicorne that Louise is his daughter. Count de Montcalm has a sister, named Marguerite (Miss Wallis), who in a storm of thunder and lightning sees, as she thinks, a phantom in the grounds of the château, whom she subsequently identifies as Louise. This lady is a debutante, and supported her part with creditable ability. Her acting is full of promise, her person graceful, and her intelligence indisputable. Sir Charles has put together the different links of his story with unquestionable skill, and contrived his situations with a rare amount of talent. The acting is throughout excellent, and that of Miss Hodson is distinguished by passion, genius, and an amount of grace which adds beauty to the tragic intensity of the general interest.

SCENE FROM "THE LADY OF THE LAKE."

The scenery by Mr. Beverly illustrative of "The Lady of the Lake," as represented at Drury Lane, is the theme, as it deserves to be, of universal admiration. Not only the greater scenes are lavishly illustrated, but the intermediate ones have their pictorial value. Our Illustration presents one of these—the precipice, as it is called in the bills, where the Knight of Snowdon takes vengeance on his treacherous guide, Red Murdock, who has just slain poor Blanche of Devon. This episode has been by some critics considered as unnecessary, and proving rather tedious in dramatic action. They state that there is sufficient motive for the after-conflict with Roderick Dhu, without the aggravation of Red Murdock's ruffianism. It may be so; but general political motives are not those preferred by poets and dramatists. Sir Walter Scott thought that a special and personal offence was expedient as an incident in his poem; and Mr. Halliday may be pardoned therefore for inserting it in his dramatic spectacle. In fact, the omission of the situation would leave a gap in the work which there would be nothing satisfactory to fill up. Other considerations besides those of conciseness are to be taken account of in a poetic treatment of historical subjects. The fancy and feeling make demands on the artist to which he cannot choose but respond, at the risk of a little redundancy.

THE CRICHTON INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES.

A retreat for mental and nervous invalids of the middle and higher classes, named the Crichton Royal Institution, has long existed at Dumfries. The building was partly constructed in 1839, from a design by Mr. Burn, at a cost of fully £50,000. It has just been completed according to a plan furnished by Mr. W. L. Moffat, architect, of Edinburgh. The additional expense now incurred brings the entire outlay up to about £90,000. The form originally given to the building—that of a Greek cross—has been departed from, but is still traceable in the nave and transepts, over the junction of which rises a low octagon tower, giving unity and additional beauty to the edifice. The entire building is in the Italian style; its doors, windows, perforated parapets, and other features of ornamentation are copied from the designs of Palladio. The airy galleries running up the middle of each division have dormitories on one side, with elegant parlours and sitting-rooms for the richer class of patients, and on the other side large open balconies for exercise when the weather renders this less convenient out of doors. One of the chief interior additions is a grand recreation-hall, over the principal entrance. This was inaugurated, with some ceremony, at Christmas, 1870. It is probable that no similar institution in the United Kingdom commands such a glorious prospect of mountain and plain, hill and glen, river and firth, wood and wold. Looking to the north, we trace the winding Nith from the grey cliffs of Auldghir, past Dalswinton's classic loch to Ellisland and Friars' Carse, which latter place was the residence of the benevolent founder of the institution; thence past the ruined abbey of Lincluden and the town of Dumfries to the Solway Firth. To the west are the hills made famous by the history of the Covenanters, with the Galloway hills in the distance. To the east are the Tinwald and Moffat Hills; and to the south is the Solway Firth, with the Cumberland coast beyond. The inclosed grounds consist of forty acres beautifully laid out with walks, croquet and bowling greens, and flower gardens; and adjoining is a farm of seventy acres, which affords supplies to the house and exercise to the patients. Immediately adjacent is the Southern Counties Asylum, built and endowed by the same benevolent gentleman. Both establishments are under the management of Dr. James Gilchrist.



SCENE FROM "THE LADY OF THE LAKE," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.



CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES.



A CITY CHURCH CONGREGATION.

A CITY CONGREGATION.

The church interior on a Sunday morning which forms the subject of our Illustration may not be precisely identified with any particular consecrated building in the city of London. But it would not be difficult to find places of worship belonging to the parochial Establishment, in certain odd nooks and corners of the district between St. Paul's and the Tower, where the lack of resident middle-class families leaves few persons likely to be regular attendants at Divine service. The cause of this apparent dereliction is obviously no indifference to the public exercises of religion, nor any preference for Dissenting forms and creeds, but simply the fact that mere warehouses and mercantile offices have taken the place of dwellings, since the date when so many of the old churches were built. The class of people who might otherwise have been expected to assemble every Sunday morning in the high pews of St. Magnus, Subway, not far from the Monument, will now be accustomed to congregate upon the free benches of St. Saviour's, Albany-road, Dalston, or Trinity Church, Peckham-rye. Nobody is left, on the day of sacred rest, in the silent mansions of weekday commercial business, except the housekeeper, Mrs. Gruddy, and the Irish porter, Teddy McGhee; the first of whom probably goes to hear Mr. Spurgeon, while the second duly attends the ministrations of a Catholic priest. The respected Incumbent of St. Magnus is both able and willing to perform any amount of clerical duty, with a competent staff of curates, for the behoof of ten thousand Christian souls, if the souls and bodies of his flock were present in his parish on the Sabbath. As the case stands, however, his only chance of getting at them for spiritual exhortation is to take the course which has latterly been adopted by a zealous clergyman, within a stone's throw of the Royal Exchange. He is wont to open his church doors every day at the hour of luncheon, and give the passing sons of traffic a few minutes' opportunity of prayer, with a short stirring sermon, before they return to the counting-house for that afternoon's secular work. It is said that these weekday Church services are very well attended, and there can be no impropriety in the practice for those who feel it beneficial to themselves; but the deserted condition of City churches on the Sunday is a notorious fact. The population of the City, within the municipal boundary, is still rapidly decreasing, having fallen in ten years from 113,000 at the Census of 1861 to 75,000 at the last Census; while it contains 110 parishes or precincts, the inhabitants of which are most unequally distributed, some of those in the neighbourhood of Shoreditch being densely crowded, and others, near the resorts of trade, almost deserted after business hours. The only remedy is to be sought in the measure which has been partially adopted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the diocesan and local authorities, that of removing the useless old churches, and applying their endowments to provide additional places of worship, with active ministers, for the more populous quarters of London. In any desirable arrangement of this kind the hearty concurrence of the present parish clergy, upon fair conditions, may always be secured; and several instances have been recorded with much satisfaction in our Journal.

Mr. Delahunty, one of the members for Waterford, contradicts the report of coal having been found in that county.

The Pope has nominated the Rev. Herbert Vaughan, D.D., successor to the late Bishop Turner in the Roman Catholic see of Salford. The right rev. gentleman is the eldest son of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, and belongs to one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in the kingdom. Dr. Vaughan has been engaged on foreign missionary enterprises, and has founded a college in England for missions. He has also been connected with the Roman Catholic organ, the *Tablet*, of which journal he became the proprietor some years ago.

Archbishop Manning, in a sermon preached at the opening of a new church of the Franciscan Order at Manchester, on Thursday week, said the Appian Way, by which Peter entered Rome, had on each side monuments and sepulchres of kings, consuls, and patricians; and in such entrance the apostle typified the course of Christ's Church. Empires, kingdoms, and commonwealths lying on each side, threw the shadows of departed greatness and majesty; but the Church moved on steadily to the amplitude of her dominion and the accomplishment of her purpose. Never was its universality more apparent, never was its internal unity more complete. The Church had been tormented from within by early heresies; then by patronage and the favouritism of Princes, who wrestled foot to foot with Pontiffs; then by nationalities, producing Gallicanism and Jansenism. But all these had passed away, and the Church was more united than ever before. At a luncheon which followed the Archbishop presided, and occasioned remark by proposing "The Health of the Queen," first, and following with "The Health of the Pope," contrary to the usual custom at Roman Catholic gatherings.

Yesterday week the freedom of the city of Glasgow was presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The ceremony took place in the City Hall, which was densely crowded. In returning thanks for the honour which had been conferred upon him, Mr. Lowe delivered an interesting speech, which filled about four columns of the morning papers. Touching first upon the question of strikes, he combated the idea that strikes could permanently raise the price of any commodity, or could be beneficial to the working classes. He next defended the Government from the charge of niggardliness in refusing to give money for enterprises and objects of a private nature, remarking that the money which passed through his hands was not his to do with as he pleased, but was forestalled for the service of the public government of these islands as a whole, and not for any particular portion of them. Passing on to allude to the Geneva award, he remarked that he conceived it to be the duty of this country to obey that award without cavil or comment; and that, though he was happy to see that such was the opinion of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, he regretted that his learned friend had not taken the course of simply signing the award with the other arbitrators, instead of having published his argument. He also regretted that the arbitrators of Geneva should have felt it necessary to deviate from the practice of ordinary arbitrators, and to give the reasons of their award. With regard to the principles of international law which the arbitrators had laid down, he did not consider that this country was bound by those principles. In connection with this subject he noticed the feature of the American constitution which necessitated foreign treaties being submitted to the Senate; and took occasion to condemn the views of those persons in this country who held that treaties should be submitted to Parliament. In alluding, towards the close of his address, to what Mr. Gladstone's Government had done, he pointed out that, with the exception of a single measure, which had been postponed for want of time, that Government had carried, in some form or another, every measure which they announced it their intention to carry when they took office. The right hon. gentleman was enthusiastically received.

Archæology of the Month.

The London and Middlesex Archæological Society has issued a report of its evening proceedings for the session of 1871. The first paper describes the crypt formerly situate at the junction of Leadenhall-street and Fenchurch-street, a little west of Aldgate pump; the communication upon the uncertain history of this uncertain relic of old London, now destroyed, being contributed by the chairman, Mr. Alfred White, F.S.A. The crypt is usually considered to be that of the Church of St. Michael, and Mr. White's paper is illustrated with a facsimile of John Carter's etching of the crypt, sketched 1784; also two stone bosses from the crypt, sections and plans. The period of the crypt is placed at the time of Richard II., since which both Fenchurch and Leadenhall streets have retained their present course. Strangely enough, the crypt was not known to the historian, John Stow, though there is reason to show that he occupied the house immediately above it. Next is Mr. C. Bailey's paper on the painted glass of Long Melford Church, Suffolk, with facsimile coloured drawings. The antiquities lately found in Queen Victoria-street, near Barge-yard, and close to the ancient Wallbrook, are among the other subjects. The number, in text and illustrations, is a remarkably attractive one.

The above society has held its annual general meeting at West Drayton, near Uxbridge, when two papers by Mr. A. D. White were read—one upon the architecture and records of the parish church, and the other on the site of old Drayton House, where the Pagets (now Earls of Uxbridge and Marquises of Anglesea) kept great state for some two centuries after the Reformation. A paper by Mr. A. Hartshorn was then read at Harmondsworth on the great barn, in which it was stated the barn, believed to be nearly 500 years old, was originally built to house the grain that Harmondsworth, as an inferior cell of the Benedictine Order, used to store up for its superior lord, the Abbot of Rouen, to whom the parish and manor had been granted by William the Conqueror. The barn, we may add, is one of the finest in the kingdom; it is nearly 200 ft. long by about 40 ft. broad and 40 ft. high. Mr. White showed that various parts of the building were of different dates, and traced the gradual alteration and enlargement from the Norman age, or possibly an earlier age still, which witnessed the erection of the tower and the South Norman doorway, down to the extensive alterations made in the north aisle and its arches, and also in some of the windows of the entire fabric, by the hands, as he concluded, of William of Wykeham.

The Somerset Archæological Society have held their twenty-fourth annual meeting in the great hall of Taunton Castle, which was ably described by Mr. T. G. Clark. In the report it was stated that three great works of repair were approaching completion—the spire of St. Mary Redcliffe; the Church of St. Peter, at Bath; and St. James's, Taunton. The Church of St. Magdalene, the Priory, and Grammar School at Taunton, were also visited.

The "Black Burgh," the Dyke-road tumulus, near Brighton, has been opened; and the excavations and results minutely described. First was a cylindrical hole in the chalk, 1 ft. deep and 4½ in. in diameter; next, a similar but smaller hole, 6 in. deep; and then a leg-shaped hole, 1 ft. 7 in. deep—all cut in the chalk, evidently artificial, and different altogether from the pot-holes met with in the chalk. Mr. Phené considers that the leg-shaped hole is in some way connected with religious rites, and they are spoken of as generally associated with mound burials.

In the recent repair of South Leigh Church, near Oxford, after taking off many coats of whitewash, some wall-paintings of the fifteenth century appeared; they are in distemper, though faded, and are capable of recovery; the oldest are "The Resurrection" and "The Weighing of Souls."

The new City Library, virtually the only "free library in London," will be formally opened, about the end of next month, by a conversation; and the librarian, Mr. W. H. Overall, is preparing a catalogue of the engravings, portraits, antiquities, medals, &c., to be then exhibited. The library contains 30,000 books of reference, rich in topography and civic interest.

The Broad-street terminus of the North London Railway, just erected, occupies the site of an important City cemetery, parting the wall of old Bethlem from the Moorfield. The relics found are worth preservation.

Faversham, which lays claim to great antiquity, and the numerous relics discovered in its vicinity prove that it was once a Saxon town, was lately visited by the Kent Archæological Society. It has a fine roomy church, of the Decorated period, with nave, chancel, and transepts; some fine mural paintings, and many monumental brasses.

The Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Societies have held their annual meeting at Lutterworth, when the Rev. G. A. Poole explained the principal features of the church and the museum. Some illuminated manuscripts were shown of the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. The Rev. A. Powall read a paper on Mediæval glass vessels found at Lutterworth and South Kilworth. Next day excursions were made to Newnham Paddox, the portraits by Vandyke and some interesting relics being shown; Monks Kirby Church, Brinklow (church and tumulus), Coombe Abbey, site of a religious house, Cistercian order, cloisters, rebuilt by Lord Harrington, temp. James I.; Withybrooke and Claybrooke Churches.

In the Worcester Cathedral restoration the exterior is finished, and the interior is rapidly approaching completion. The nave is finished with the exception of the flooring, and the Lady Chapel is out of the hands of the workmen. The ceiling of the choir, chancel, and Lady Chapel has been elaborately painted; and the chief work left on hand is the fitting up of the interior of the choir and chancel.

In the Lady Chapel of Salisbury Cathedral has lately been placed a window in memory of the excellent Bishop Burgess, this being the first of four designed to illustrate events in the history of our Lord, and to adorn the Lady Chapel.

An interesting fragment of old Westminster has been exhumed. The workmen, in digging for the foundation of St. Stephen's Clubhouse, at the corner of the Victoria Embankment, after cutting through the road to the old bridge, and clearing away the accumulated rubbish and made ground of ages, reached in the maiden earth, at the depth of 20 ft., a thick stone wall, built upon piles about 8 ft. long, topped with thick planks. The wall inclosed a considerable space.

Almost simultaneously with the above, "in digging the foundations for some buildings in Queen Victoria-street, distinct traces of what was known as Wall-Brook were reached. The spot (says the *Builder*) is now surrounded for a good distance by houses, but at one time was known as 'The Old Barge Yard.' A mass of broken masonry indicates the course of the ancient stream, and a small portion of Roman pavement of not very rich design reveals the capabilities of the old workman. The specimen to which we refer was discovered at 18 ft. below the level of the present street, and is surrounded by the clay that once formed part of the brook's bed."

Harvest festivals in the heart of London are noteworthy observances indicating something better than mammon. At

St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street, the harvest decorations were large sheaves of wheat, oats, and barley placed against the side walls of the church; and the inscription over the entrance doors, "Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness," surrounded with sheafs of wheat and oats, relieved by a border of ivy. The communion-table, pulpit, and font were decorated with bouquets of flowers, intermixed with ears of corn, ivy, &c. There were fruit, vegetables, &c., near the communion-rails, backed up with ferns and hops. At St. Olave's, Hart-street, special harvest thanksgiving services have been held; the pulpit and chancel being decorated with wheat, grapes, and flowers.

A discussion is going on amongst antiquaries as to what became of the sword of the Black Prince, the scabbard of which was one of the objects removed hastily from the tomb of the Prince at the recent fire in Canterbury Cathedral. The sword disappeared during the civil war in the reign of Charles I. There are two or three weapons in different collections which are claimed as being the real weapon; but in each case the proof is incomplete.

At the recent meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association papers were read—1, "On Wales and its Saints in the Sixth and Seventh Centuries;" 2, "Some Remarks upon Prince Llewelyn;" 3, "The Battle of Mortimer's Cross;" 4, "Llanthw Church, and the Ruins adjoining, which mark the Site of the Palace of Giraldus Cambrensis;" 5, "Clifford Castle;" 6, "Porchester during the Great Rebellion." The chief churches, castles, venerable ruins of all descriptions, and Druidic remains within the county of Brecon, were visited.

An Egyptian papyrus, 3000 years old, has been found in a tomb by Mr. Harris, editor of the *Hieroglyphical Standard*. As described, it forms a roll 134 ft. in length and 1 ft. 4½ in. wide. It dates from the end of the reign of Rameses III. (the Ramsinit of Herodotus), and contains valuable information relative to the political and religious civilisation of Egypt at that distant period. It is written in hieratic characters—a mixture of hieroglyphics and signs for letters and syllables. The text is an allocution from Rameses III., "to his people and all the men on earth." Rameses therein recounts how he re-established the ancient Egyptian worship, rebuilt the temples, and endowed them with munificence. The religious movement alluded to relates to the period of Moses, to the monotheistic worship founded or restored by him, and comprises all the events which terminated in the ruin of monotheism in Egypt and the exodus of the Jews. This papyrus is, consequently, held to be of the highest interest for the study of the Mosaic religion and legislation.

At the late Meeting of the Newbury District Field Club, Mr. Henry Godwin, of Newbury, having investigated its history very fully, read a lengthened paper in the Castle inclosure. Treating of the supposed connection of the Poet Chaucer with this castle, Mr. Godwin showed that, so far as the poet is personally concerned, the association between him and Donnington Castle is a beautiful myth and nothing more. An official document at the Public Record Office, with a copy of which Mr. Godwin had been favoured, showed that Thomas Chaucer, son of the poet, was the individual to whom was conveyed an interest in Donnington Castle, and in Mr. Godwin's opinion that document for ever settles the point.

The popular archæologic journal, *Notes and Queries*, commenced by Mr. W. J. Thoms, F.S.A., in 1849, has just become the property of Sir Charles Dilke, the editorship having passed to Dr. Doran, F.S.A.; Mr. James Yeowell, the indefatigable sub-editor, retires.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of José Plácido Campian, late of the Rua do General Torres Villa Nova de Gaio, Oporto, in Portugal, who died on Feb. 27 last, was proved in London, on the 28th ult., by Guilherme Augusto de Sousa, LL.D., the executor substituted in the said will. The personal property in England is sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves all his public funds, Portuguese and foreign, of whatever nature, all shares and interests in banks, companies, and societies, capitals and sums represented by securities and bonds, and any other kind of documents, native and foreign, also the sums of money in the hands of bankers, companies, and correspondents, to the Holy House of Mercy, of Oporto, subject to their making certain provisions for the treatment and care of the sick poor in the Hospital of Santo Antonio, for the Seminary of Destitute Boys, for the Seminary of Destitute Girls, for the Seminary of Orphan Girls, and for the Seminary of Abandoned Girls, and also subject to their paying annuities of 300 milreis each to his cousin Francisco de Meirella Pinto, to Delfina (the sister of his said cousin Francisco), and to José Teixeira de Meirella, and an annuity of 500 milreis to Adelaide, daughter of Edward Melita de Souza.

The will, dated Nov. 21, 1871, of Sir William Harrison Walker, of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, was proved, on the 23rd ult., by Henry Green and Henry Cadogan Rothery, Esquires, the executors, the personal property of the deceased being sworn by them to be under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his executors £50; to his son, Ingram Bathurst Walker, and to his three daughters, Isabella, Frances Elizabeth, and Margaret Mary, £1000 each, to be paid within six months after his decease. All the legacies are free of duty. The residue of testator's property is given upon trust for his wife, Isabella Thomasine Paxton Walker, for life, and at her death it is to be equally divided between his four children. The testator died on the 13th ult.

The will of the Right Honourable Lady Mary Ross, late of No. 29, Portland-place, widow, was proved, on the 27th ult., by Alexander Henry Ross, Esq., the son of the deceased, the sole executor, to whom she has left the whole of her property, including the leasehold house, No. 60, Portland-place. The probate is sworn under £8000. The will is dated March 22, 1860, and the deceased died on the 12th ult., at Frognal Hall, Hampstead. The deceased lady was the fourth daughter of the second and last Marquis Cornwallis.

Lady Stourton, wife of Charles, eighteenth Baron Stourton, of The Towers, Knaresbrook, Yorkshire, was found dead in her room on Monday afternoon.

The equinoctial gales have burst suddenly on our coasts with great violence, and from various parts much damage to shipping is reported.

Circulars have been issued by several schoolmasters in Yorkshire raising the school fees "in consequence of the high price of coals."

The registration for the county of Middlesex was opened at Uxbridge on Thursday week. There are 2825 objections and 2349 claims.

The Earls of Clarendon and Verulam, Lord Ebury, and Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., were amongst the speakers at the annual meeting, on Thursday week, of the West Herts Agricultural Society. The Autumn Manœuvres, the legislative functions of the House of Lords, the work of the past Session, the price of meat, and the game laws were the questions dealt with.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PRINCESS OF HOHENLOHE-LANGENBURG.

Anne Feodore Augusta Charlotte Wilhelmina, Princess Dowager of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, died on the 23rd ult., at Baden-Baden. The Princess was born Dec. 7, 1807, the only daughter of Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen, by Princess Victoria Mary Louisa of Saxe-Coburg, his wife, afterwards Duchess of Kent, and was consequently half-sister of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Her Serene Highness married, Feb. 18, 1823, Ernest Christian Charles, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, G.C.B., and by him, who died April 12, 1860, had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Prince Charles, Major in the cavalry of Wurtemberg, has resigned his succession to the Principality of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; the second son, Herman, is the present Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, G.C.B.; and the third son, Victor, Count Gleichen, holds the commission of Captain in the British Navy; he married, in 1861, Laura Williamina, daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.B., and sister of the present Marquis of Hertford. Of the daughters of the Princess Dowager of Hohenlohe-Langenburg the eldest surviving, Princess Adelaide, is the wife of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg; and the second, Princess Feodore, is wife of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

LORD HASTINGS.

The Right Hon. and Rev. Delaval Loftus Astley, Baron Hastings, in the Peerage of England, and a Baronet, M.A., Vicar of East Barham, Norfolk, died, at his seat, Melton Constable, near Thetford, on the 28th ult. His Lordship, who was born March 24, 1825, succeeded his brother, March 8, 1871, not only in the old family baronetcy, but also in the barony of Hastings, a title of the reign of Edward I., the abeyance of which was terminated in favour of his Lordship's father, the late Sir Jacob Astley, of Melton Constable, the sixth Baronet. Lord Hastings married, Aug. 8, 1848, the Hon. Frances Diana Manners-Sutton, second daughter of Charles, first Viscount Canterbury, and leaves a daughter, Agneta Frances Delaval, and three sons, Bernard Edward Delaval, now Lord Hastings, born Sept. 9, 1855; George Manners, born April 4, 1857; and Henry Jacob, born March 2, 1867.

SIR J. M. STEELE-GRAVES, BART.

Sir John Maxwell Steele-Graves, Bart., of Hampstead, in the county of Dublin, died at Mickleton Manor House, Gloucestershire, on the 25th ult. He was born May 4, 1812, the second son of Sir Richard Steele, third Baronet (whom he succeeded Aug. 2, 1850), by Frances Mary Collette, his wife, daughter of Edward, Count d'Alton, Lieutenant-General in the Austrian service. Sir John was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1833. He was a magistrate for several counties, a Deputy Lieutenant for Gloucestershire, and served as High Sheriff for that county in 1866. The late Baronet married, July 31, 1838, Elizabeth Ann Graves, of Mickleton Manor House, Gloucestershire, eldest daughter and coheir of the late John Graves, Esq., of that place, and assumed, by Royal licence, dated July 30, 1862, the surname of Graves in addition to and after that of Steele. The issue of this union was an only daughter, Frances Elizabeth, who was married in 1871 to Francis R. S. Bowen, Esq., of the Inner Temple.

MR. VYNER, OF GAUTBY.

Robert Vyner, Esq., of Gautby, in the county of Lincoln, died there on the 24th ult. He was born March 19, 1789, the elder son of Robert Vyner, Esq., of Gautby, by his wife, Lady Theodosia Mary Ashburnham, daughter of John, second Earl of Ashburnham; and represented the influential family of Vyner, long settled in Gloucestershire and Yorkshire. Mr. Vyner's younger brother, Henry Vyner, Esq., married Lady Mary Gertrude, daughter and coheir of Thomas, Earl De Grey, and died in 1861, leaving four sons and two daughters, the Marchioness of Ripon and the Marchioness of Northampton. The eldest son, Henry Frederick Clare Vyner, Esq., of Newby, now succeeds to the estate of Gautby. The youngest son, Frederick Grantham Vyner, was murdered by brigands, in Greece, in 1870. Mr. Vyner whose death we record was educated at Eton. He was lord of the manor of Gautby and Withern; and in 1814 served as High Sheriff of Lincolnshire. He was never married.

MR. BROOKE, OF MERE.

Thomas William Langford Brooke, Esq., of Mere Hall, Cheshire, died on the 16th ult., at the island of St. Thomas, West Indies. He was born May 18, 1843, the only child of the late Thomas John Langford Brooke, Esq., of Mere, by Katherine Mary, his wife, daughter of Major Macleod, and was the representative of the Mere branch of the ancient family of Brooke, of Norton, founded by Sir Peter Brooke, M.P. temp. Charles II., who purchased the manor of Mere, and rebuilt the beautiful hall there. Mr. Brooke, of Mere, was educated at Eton, and was for some time Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards.

A new iron railway bridge across the Allan has been constructed by the Caledonian Railway Company. It is a solid and neat structure, supported in the centre by a stone pier.

The Postmaster-General has concluded an arrangement with the London and North-Western Railway Company by which the delivery of letters posted in London up to six a.m. will be expedited more than three hours in Edinburgh and Glasgow and other important Scotch towns. This great improvement will be effected by the addition of a Scotch travelling post-office—with first, second, and third class passenger-carriages attached—to the Irish express leaving Euston station at 7.15 a.m. This portion of the train will be detached at Crewe and run through, via Carlisle and the Caledonian system, direct to Edinburgh and Glasgow, reaching modern Athens at 5.45 and the commercial capital of Scotland at six p.m., in time for an afternoon delivery.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

G. E. St. Petersburg, who has sent us a problem in two moves, should be good enough to send us his name and address.

I. R. C. DINARD.—We cannot make out the position as you describe it. Set it down on a diagram, or give it in French.

V. GORGAS.—The Vienna Schachzeitung will never succeed in this country unless the solutions of the problems are published the month after the problems themselves. How can anyone take an interest in a chess problem the solution of which he will probably not see for three months?

I. O. H. T. Norwich.—The games are in hand and shall have early attention.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1491 has been received from Roberto—W. C. D.—Chang—Kate and Keith—Ben—Longhanks—Ambrose—D. C. L.—Tam—O'Shanter—W. P. S.—Q. E. D.—Felix—P. P. H. and E. Frau, of Lyons—W. H. G.—Henry J. Knight—E. S., of Binsfeld—M. P.—T. W., Canterbury—Sigma—Lucio—R. S. B.—S. P. Q. R., of Bruges—L. S. D.—Tom O'Lincoln—Rob. of Barnstable—Harry—Joseph Bowden—P. B.—W. A. R.—E. S.—Paget—R. D. T.—Box and Cox—Wilton—M. G. E.—Pip—George Woolmer—E. B.—Digory—Miranda and Ferdinand—L. B. C.—S. R. V.—H. M.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. 13.—Second list of those who have solved this problem:—S. Edmonsbury—Japhet—Marlborough—G. E. Finn—A. I. K., of Margate—M. D.—Hermes—S. L.—F. D. P.—H. G., Grassendale—George—R. Husband—Nemo—Ben—La Roche—Kino—D. D.—E. A.—Rhodius—Laura—Cousin—W. D. E.—R. W. B.—Inez—S., of Banbury—S. G.—Evelyn—D. T. H.—F. S. E.—R. A.—E. B. Niensis, William Wood—Lapwing—Try Again—Delta—Anne.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. Kt to Q 8th to K B 7th (ch)	K to Q 4th, or*	3. Kt to Q 3rd	Either P takes Kt
2. B to Q sq	B takes R (best)	4. B or Kt mates, accordingly.	
* 1. 2. B to B 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd K to K sq	3. P to K B 6th 4. B to Q 7th. Mate.	Any move.

SYLLABIC SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. XIII.

Oui—femmes quoi qu'on puisse dire
Vous avez le fatal pouvoir
De nous jeter par un sourire
Dans l'ivresse on le desespoir.

Oui—deux mots—le silence même
Un regard distrait ou moqueur.
Peuvent donner à qui vous aime
Un coup de poignard dans le cœur.

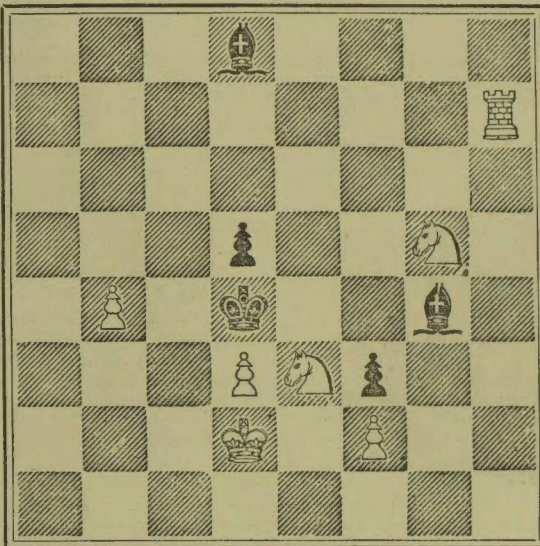
Oui—votre orgueil doit être immense
Car—grâce à notre lâcheté,
Rien n'égale votre puissance
Sinon—votre fragilité.

Lines by Alfred de Musset.

PROBLEM NO. 1493.

By Dr. GOLD.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and give mate in four moves.

PARIS AND MARSEILLES MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE.
The following is the second Game. It was begun on Jan. 15 and finished on July 21, 1872.

MARSEILLES GAME.—(Q B's Pawn Game.)	
BLACK (Marseilles).	WHITE (Paris).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
The second player has a variety of moves at command here. The most important, in addition to the move in the text, are—	
4. B to Q Kt 5th	P to K 4th
5. Kt takes P	P takes P
6. Q to Q R 4th	Kt to K 2nd
7. P to K B 4th	P takes P in passing.
8. Kt to K B 3rd, taking P	P to Q B 3rd
9. B to Q B 4th	Some players prefer retreating the Bishop to K 2nd.
10. B to K 2nd	Kt to K R 4th
11. Castles	Kt to K Kt 3rd
12. Q to Q sq	B to Q 3rd
13. P to Q 4th	Castles
14. P to K R 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
15. B to Q B 4th (ch)	P to K B 4th
If—	
15. P takes B	P takes P
16. Kt to K 5th	Q Kt takes Kt,
and the second player must win.	
15. 16. Q to K sq	K to R sq
17. R takes B	B takes Kt
18. R to K B sq	Kt to K R 5th
The Marseillaise have already an inferior game.	
18. 19. Q to K B 2nd	Q R to K sq
20. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K B 5th.
21. Kt to K B 3rd	Threatening R to K B 4th and R to K Kt 4th.
Mr. Rosenthal in his analysis of this game gives the following variation, to show that the Paris players could have gained a piece at this point:—	
21. 22. K to R sq (best)	Kt takes Kt (ch)
23. B takes B (best)	P takes B
24. Q to Q B 2nd (best)	Kt to Q 7th
25. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
26. Q to K B 5th	Q to K B 3rd
27. Q takes Q	P takes Q
28. B to Q 3rd	
But the line of action in the text appears to be superior; for it seems difficult now for Paris to win.	
22. P takes R	Kt to K 2nd
23. B to Q 2nd	Q Kt to K B 4th
24. Q R to K sq	R to K B 3rd
25. K to Q sq (best)	Kt to Kt 6th (ch)
26. K to R 2nd (best)	Kt takes R (ch)
27. R takes Kt	R to K R 3rd
28. R to K sq (best)	P to K Kt 4th
29. B to K 2nd (best)	Kt takes P (ch)
30. Q takes Kt	
31. 30. B takes Kt	P to K Kt 5th

ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS', KENSINGTON PARK.

The land for this church was presented by Messrs. Parsons and Blake. The building is about 100 ft. long, with circular apses in addition, projecting 11 ft. at the eastern and western ends. The clear width is 43 ft., exclusive of the southern apse. Additional land has been acquired for the erection of a northern apse at a future time, and for an extension of the chancel. The roof is in one span, so that the view is quite unobstructed. The interior is moderately decorated in colour, but the eastern apse with considerable richness. The style is an adaptation of the Romanesque of the Rhine. The material is brick, ornamental bricks being much introduced; but the cornices, columns, and capitals are of red and buff terra-cotta. The window jambs are of red Mansfield and Forest of Dean stone, and the roof is tiled in bands of red and black. The architects were Messrs. J. and S. S. Edmeston, of Crown-court, Old Broad-street; the contractor was Mr. Cowland.

TRINITY CHURCH, FINCHLEY NEW ROAD.

This church has been built for the congregation of the Rev. Henry Sharpe, who during some years past has been using the temporary church adjoining, in the Hampstead fields. The new church will hold 1000 persons. The nave is of unusual width, and the greater part of the congregation sit under its roof. The interior of the church has polished granite columns, with carved stone capitals supporting the arcade on both sides. It is also decorated with ornamental pressed brickwork, displaying coloured bands. The carving of the interior, which is beautifully executed, and the cost of which has been presented by different members of the congregation, represents natural foliage—the oak and ivy leaf, the vine, the passion-flower, the rose, the lily, and the palm-leaf being tastefully introduced. The church is lighted almost entirely by large clerestory windows, one of which is filled with stained glass presented by Mr. Crompton Roberts. The style of architecture is Gothic, of the Geometrical period. The tower and spire are to be erected as soon as funds permit. The architect is Mr. Henry S. Legg, of Bedford-row; and the contractors are Messrs. Dove. The site was presented by Sir John Maryon Wilson, the lord of the manor, and his son, Mr. Spencer Wilson.

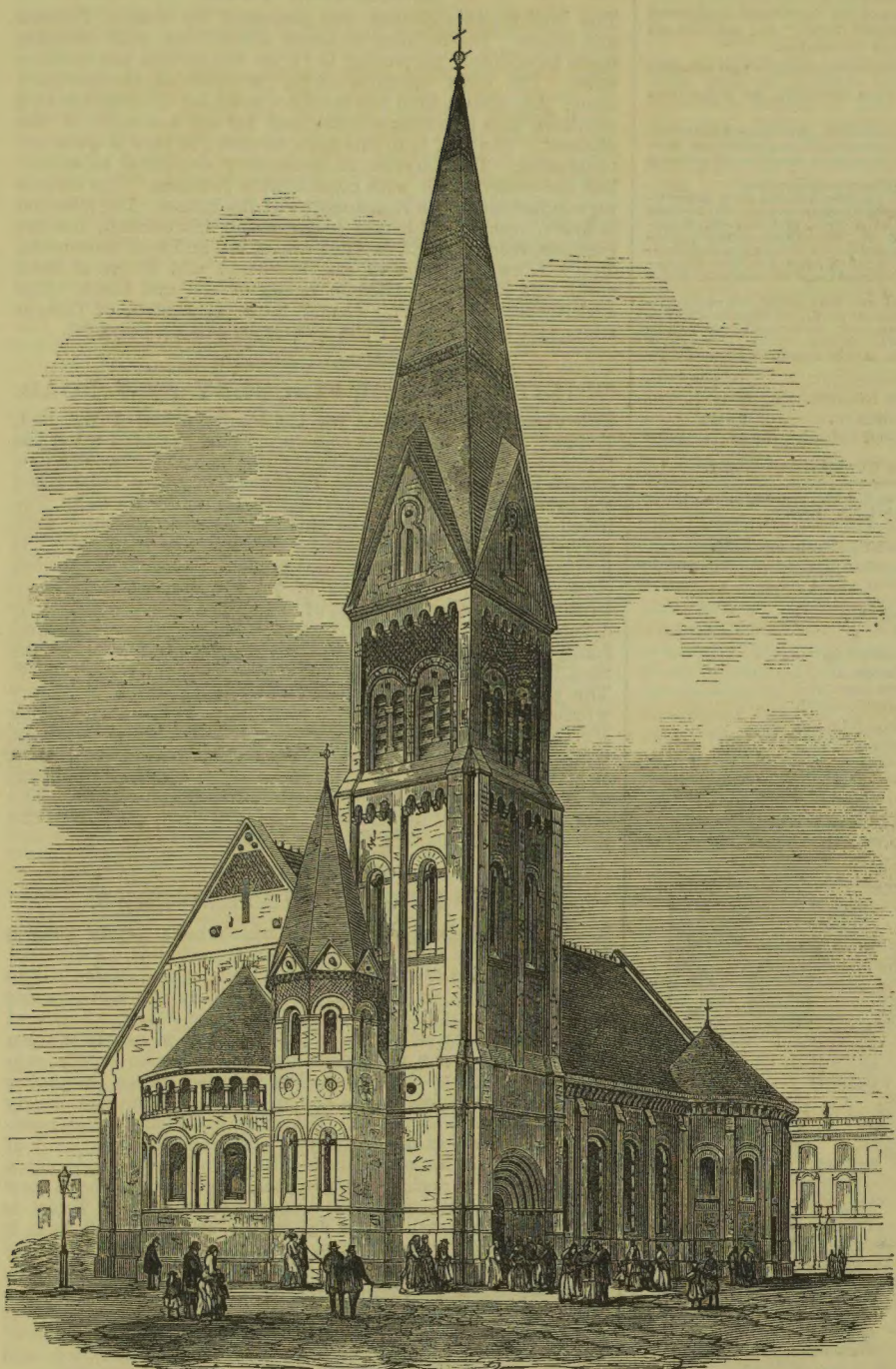
THE BOMBAY WATERWORKS.

The city and island of Bombay, which have nearly 800,000 inhabitants, are supplied with water from Vehar, an artificial lake in the hills of the neighbouring island of Salsette. The Vehar reservoir, which was constructed by the Government of Bombay about thirteen years ago, passed into the hands of the municipality of Bombay in 1863. It is nearly sixteen miles from Bombay Cathedral, and has hitherto amply supplied the wants of the island; but the rainfall last year being very small, the lake, at the end of the monsoon, was nearly ten feet lower than usual. This drew attention to the possibility of a short rainfall this year also, causing a deficiency of water, with all its consequent evils. To prevent so great a calamity it was decided by the municipality to make a new lake at Toolsi, to supplement Vehar. The valley of Toolsi is 112 ft. above the top of the Vehar lake, and is divided from it by only a slight ridge of hills. Hitherto the waters flowing from the hills into the Toolsi valley have found their exit by the river Tassoo, the source of which is at the end of the valley opposite to the ridge dividing it from Vehar, whence it flows past Kennerly to the sea. By damming up the source of the Tassoo, the water is impounded in the Toolsi valley, and by tunnelling through the ridge between Toolsi and Vehar, a passage is made for it into the latter lake. Of course, the supply of water into Vehar from Toolsi can be controlled, and, if not wanted, can be kept impounded in Toolsi lake till it is required, any surplus flowing over the dam across the Tassoo, and escaping by the old route. The view given in our illustration is of the dam across the Tassoo, as it now appears, 30 ft. high, with the water overflowing. This view shows but a very small portion of the intended lake, the greater part of which lies behind the low ridge stretching across the picture. It is intended to raise the dam to a height of 74 ft. The lake, which is but an auxiliary supply, has an area of 300 acres of water, containing 1,451,000,000 gallons (besides as much of the available rainfall of Toolsi as can be turned into and stored in the Vehar lake). All this water, except a few gallons, can be made, by opening the penstock in the tunnel in the ridge dividing Toolsi from Vehar, to flow into the latter lake, and thence through the main to Bombay. Vehar, when full, covers an area of about 1400 acres, and has 2550 acres of gathering ground, and contains 10,650,000,000 gallons, giving a daily supply of 10 gallons a head, and Toolsi will increase it by 4½ gallons per head. This additional cheap water supply, which will probably last Bombay for twenty or thirty years, is expected to cost only four lacs of rupees. The works were designed and carried out by Mr. Rienzi Walton, associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, who is the acting executive engineer of the Bombay municipality.

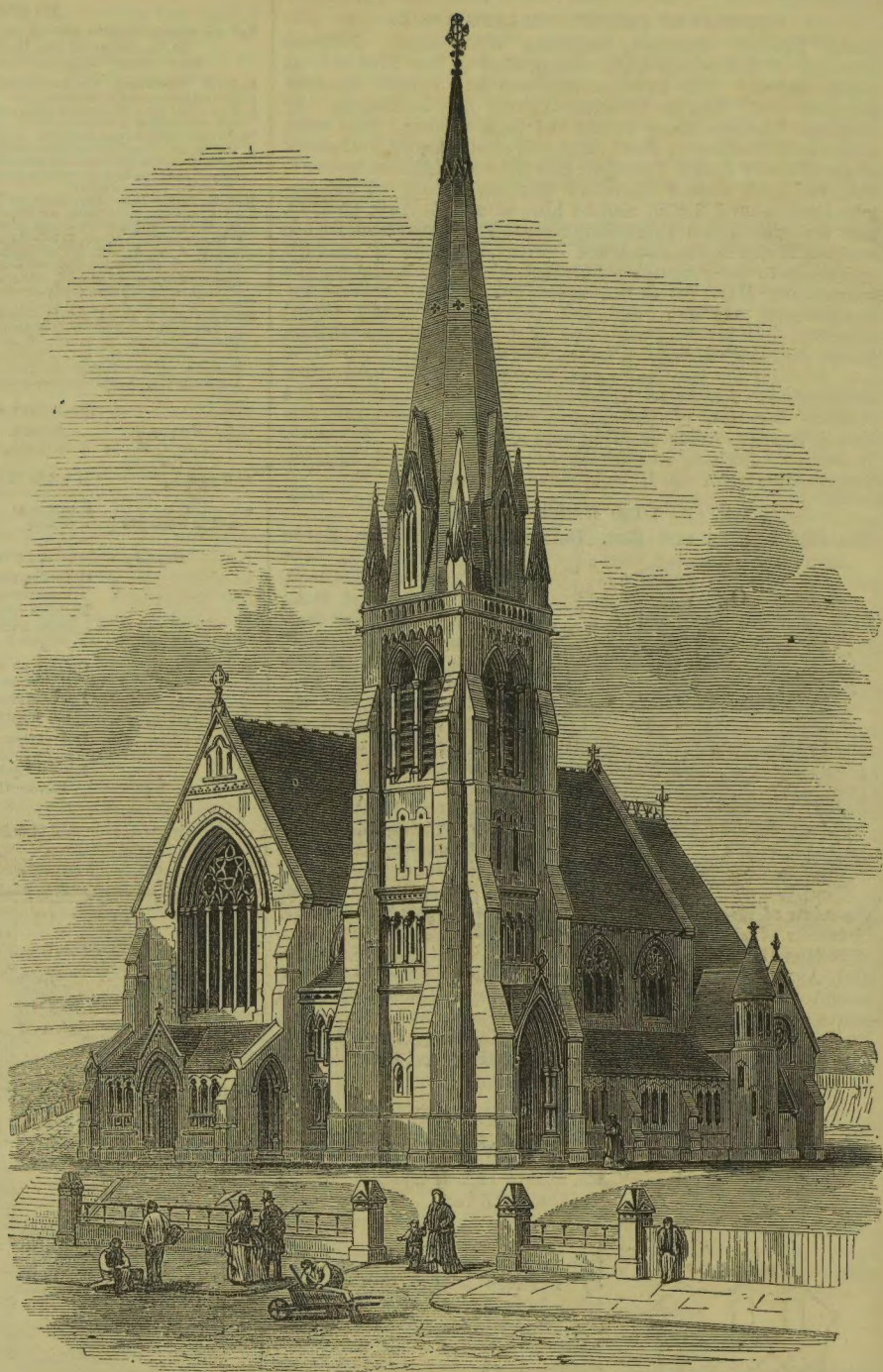
Mr. Forster, the Vice-President of the Education Committee, addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents yesterday week. The ballot formed a large portion of his address, and his conduct in carrying that measure through Parliament met with the approbation of his constituents.

The revenue returns for the quarter, as well as for the year, ending Sept. 30, are published. The revenue for the quarter is £15,809,817, being an increase of £795,617 over the corresponding quarter of 1871. The revenue for the year is £77,061,655, being an increase of £5,777,459 over that of the previous year. Of this large increase £3,815,000 is in the receipts for property tax, and £1,687,000 for the excise. The increase in the half year ending Sept. 30—the first half of the present financial year—is £2,353,341.

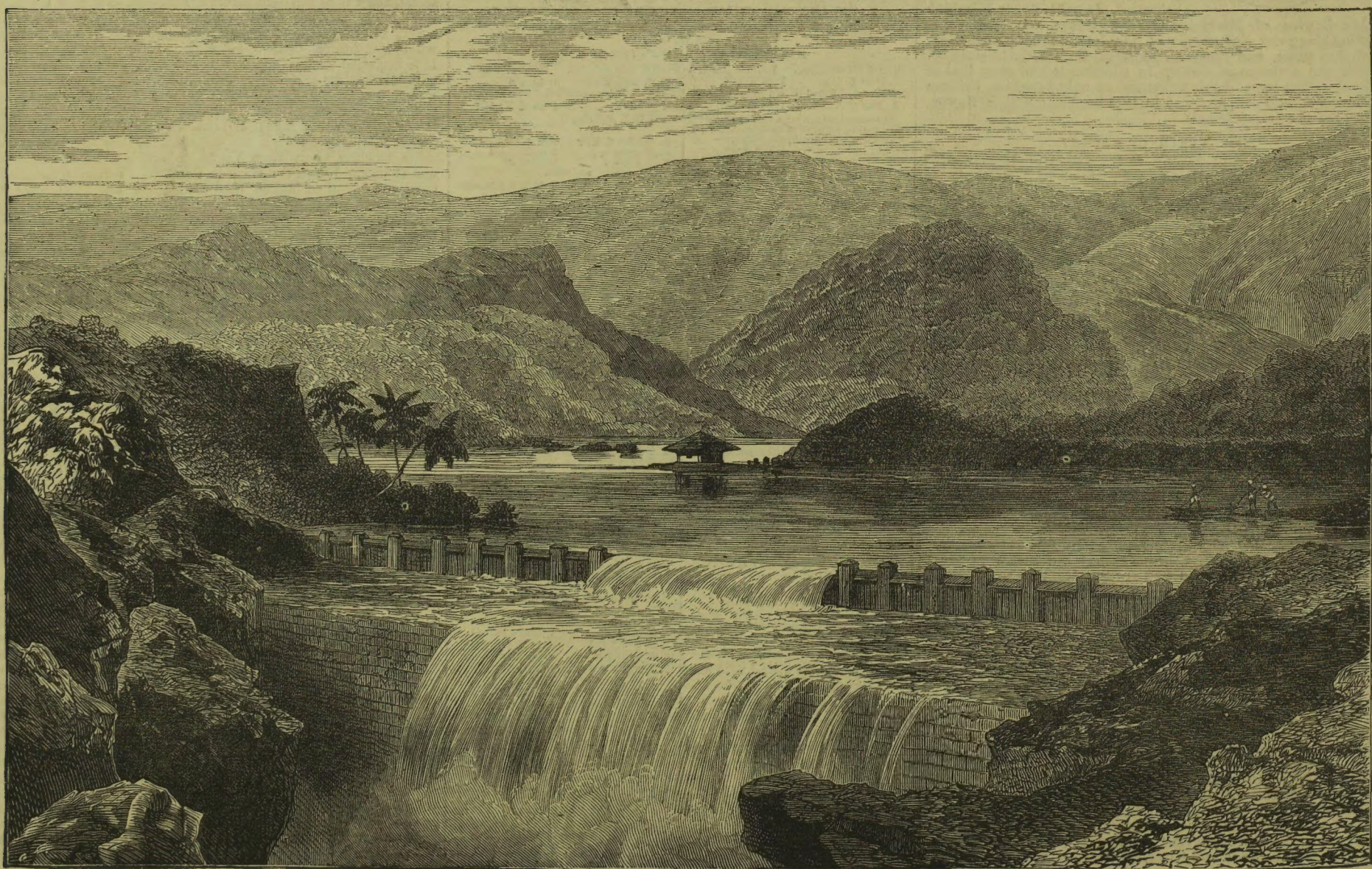
The Earl of Rosebery was presented with the freedom of the burgh of South Queensferry on Saturday afternoon. In the course of his speech in acknowledging the honour which had been done him, his Lordship touched upon the question of the condition of the agricultural labourer, and alluded to the Scotch Education Act. With regard to the former, he remarked that the condition of the agricultural labourer in parts of this kingdom had been almost a reproach to our civilisation; and that he did not think that any legitimate objection could be taken to agricultural unions in defence of the interests of labourers. With respect to the Scotch Education Act, he defended the amendment which he had proposed in the House of Lords. He believed that religious education would not be sufficiently attended to where it was only a part of the ordinary school curriculum, and where it was not a separate and careful subject of instruction. He was satisfied that if religion were taken away from the lay instructor it would be more carefully taught by the parent and by the Church. The remarks of the noble Earl were well received.



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, KENSINGTON PARK.



TRINITY CHURCH, FINCHLEY ROAD.



DAM FOR THE NEW WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.



A DEAL LUGGER MAKING FOR A SHIP ON THE GOODWINS.

BY H. WREDDON.